

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

#### No. II. LEAVEN.

WHEN we said that Christianity prescribes in relation to politics, aware how liable the expression was to the exceptions of mere textualists, we added, "in its own inimitable manner." A word or two respecting this manner—a few thoughts suggestive of the kind of process by which spiritual truth enters into, pervades, and assimilates whatever affects our social well-being, will be the most natural, and, therefore, most fitting introduction to the work we have undertaken. The edifice we are about to survey cannot well be approached but through this avenue.

Let no man, then, look into the New Testament, the statute-book of Christianity, for "a model constitution"—he might as well search the open volume of Nature for the original type and pattern of every flower that blows. It is man's fashion, not God's, to construct a complicated framework for the purpose of setting forth what his idea will come to, if it will but work. The creature makes laws for things—the Creator puts laws into them. In human contrivances, the form is provided for the power—in Divine, the power invariably develops the form. We have our "Manuals"—our theories—our systems—our ingenious and elaborate paper plans of what ought to be—our checks and balances, provisions and prohibitions, charters and declarations of right—all marking out with minute distinctness, after the fashion of our respective judgments, the channels in which life of any sort may conveniently run. God does far otherwise. In His book, we hunt in vain for any traces of a normal State, or family, or even Church. The outward shape—the visible manifestations which a given principle shall assume is left, as though unheeded—a matter of very inferior moment. But He plants in the heart of society a living truth—hides in the meal a small quantity of leaven—quickens, beneath a mass of corruption, an indestructible and expansive principle—and gradually, silently, but surely, the truth puts forth blade, stalk, and ear—the leaven "leaveneth the whole lump"—the principle attracts towards, and assimilates to itself, the most untoward elements with which it comes in contact.

Few errors, perhaps, have bred more mischief than that which mistakes the New Testament for a Handbook for the Conscience—a compendious Directory in which are to be found correctly mapped out all the numberless varieties of human obligation. It was never intended to instruct man specifically in what he is to do—it insists chiefly, and most earnestly upon what he is to be. It is not, even in this respect, a code of preceptive regulations—but an agency to bring about its own glorious ends. It is a history of facts embodying one moral—Love—pure, unselfish, constant, self-sacrificing, unquenchable love—and this history, with its doctrinal illustrations, is presented to human nature with a view to awaken a faint but distinct echo—a response like unto itself. Kindle that central fire, and by the light of it, all human duty may be clearly read. The child, the friend, the father, the master, the citizen, the magistrate, the senator—man in any earthly relationship may ask guidance at the oracle of a truly loving heart, and may obtain the counsel that he needs. And if the dim and scarcely visible image of Love, thus photographed upon man's being, needs but a glimpse at it, to set him right as to his social relationships, and to rouse within him an instinctive sense of the duties arising out of them; surely a reverent contemplation of the original type of that image, undistorted by any of the defects and accidents, which through the imperfection of the material on which it is impressed, necessarily disfigure the copy, must needs do all that

can be wished, to rectify misapprehension, to enlighten ignorance, to remove prejudice, and to qualify him, in all his associations with his fellow-man, both to discover and to discharge, its appropriate obligations. Truth breathing love, once seen, can never be forgotten. Thenceforth, all other things are seen in the light of her benignant smile.

The clearest, and most impressive idea, perhaps, of the insinuating, penetrating, assimilating energy of the Christian system, is to be gained from its own history. It begins its career in one of the obscurest corners, and under the lowliest worldly auspices, which this earth could well assign to it. Surrounding it on every hand may be seen various forms of social wrong, some of them hoary with age, many of them gigantic in stature. Without heeding them, without specifically denouncing them, without any show of plan or purpose in regard to them, it communicates from individual to individual, from soul to soul, its own purity and benevolence of spirit. One by one, silently, gradually, surely, ancient embodiments of injustice decay and die. This age sees one amelioration accomplished for humanity—that, another. As the world becomes more and more deeply imbued with Divine truth, the evil of practices long sanctioned by society becomes first dimly apparent, then gross and palpable, at last too hideous to be borne. The degradation of woman, the persecution of religious faith, slavery in all its forms, war under whatever pretence, have either disappeared, or are fast disappearing, before the benignant influence of the religion of Jesus. We hear not the clatter of destruction—the noise of axes and hammers. The process as it goes forward attracts no great notice—but the "leaven" is at work—atom is imparting to atom its own activity—what is unalterably repellant of the gentle but efficacious influence is being extruded—what is susceptible of modification is being changed. Human nature in all its developments—individual, domestic, social, political, international—under the power of simple Christian truth, is throwing out upon the surface, ultimately to throw off altogether, its vicious humours—and the selfishness of man, driven by a living principle of love, first into sight, last into extinction, will cease at some future period, to shelter itself behind the political institutions of the age.

All men who believe in Christianity, believe this—all who reason at all must see that these effects are consequent upon this cause. Something, then, there must be in the cause, naturally and inevitably tending to such results. Were it not well for us to know it? Might not the work be greatly helped forward thereby? Civil Governments are in the main nothing more than certain organizations of national opinion, and change in their forms, habits, and spirit, as that changes. Political ameliorations commence with the enlightenment of individual minds. Some devout worshipper, with a question in his heart, goes to the oracle, and waits, and listens, until a clear response is obtained. He tells the newly discovered truth to others. It gains credence. It spreads. It establishes itself as a conviction in the public conscience. At length, it puts down all opposition, and ascends the throne, to sway the decisions of men thenceforth for ever.

"The leaven leaveneth the lump." The object we have in view in the articles that are to follow is to ascertain from the generic nature of the "leaven" what ought to be, and will be eventually, the character of the "lump." The study, if rightly pursued, may conduce to many useful ends. It will save us from serious practical mistakes. It will give a proper direction to our enterprise and energies. It will do more. It will exhibit the loveliness of Christianity in novel and striking aspects, and it will open up to her disciples another and wider sphere of activity and influence than that to which they now almost exclusively confine themselves.

Reader, can aught but good result from taking politics within the circle of God's truth, and calmly surveying them under the light from heaven? Purifying and strengthening, like the king of birds, our eye-sight at the orb of day, may we not be better able to discern good and evil, now strangely intermingled, in the forms of civil government with which we are familiar? We think we may. Come with us, then, to the contemplation of those original, elemental, active, all-assimilating principles, which contain within them the germ of every blessed change in which this world is destined to rejoice! Come, converse with Justice in its inner sanctuary—with Benevolence in its birthplace and its home! Subject or ruler, citizen or statesman, your notions of political right, privilege,

power, and duty, will lose nothing either of breadth or depth, or integrity, by being submitted to the test of divine revelation.

## OPINIONS OF LIBERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

In continuation of our plan, commenced last week, we re-publish further extracts from the speeches and addresses of members of the new Parliament, bearing upon the religious freedom of the people. As they extend to greater length than we had anticipated, we must postpone a portion of them until our next number.

Lord PALMERSTON, at Tiverton, Friday, July 30:—

Of the likelihood of Parliament's making a provision from the State for the Catholic clergy of Ireland, Lord Palmerston said:—I much wish such an arrangement could be effected. I am satisfied, upon a full consideration of the circumstances of the case, that it would not tend, as has been apprehended, to the propagation of what we consider religious error, but that it would tend to the diffusion of political contentment [cheers]. My opinion is, that if such a measure could be carried, it would prove to the advantage of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and for all portions of the British empire. But if I am to talk to you as plain, practical men, and to tell you, not what I should wish to do, but what I think it is possible to do, I am bound in frankness to acknowledge that I see no chance at present of carrying any such measure.

Mr. STRUTT, at Derby, July 30:—

He thought if the Church were allowed her revenues, and her connexion with the State were severed, taking the bishops out of the House of Lords, and leaving the Church to fill up her own bishops, deaneries, and other places, a greater curse could not be inflicted on the nation: and that the Church would be ten times more overbearing than at present. The consequence of the present system was, that men of moderate opinions were placed in those high offices. He was not prepared to take away the property of the Church. He would not sanction the confiscation of her endowments, nor the property of any other religious body; which must follow if the endowments of the Church were touched [cheers]. At the same time he would oppose persecution of all kinds, and he thought it most unjust that one man should be taxed to pay for another's form of religion [hear, hear]. As to tithes, they were a tax on estates, and not now on the people of this country. As to the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, no minister would propose it; and, even if he did, they were not sure that the Roman Catholics would accept it. He would not go to Parliament pledged on every point, but as he was adverse to one man's being taxed to support another man's religion, he thought they might infer that he was not anxious to endow a faith which he believed to be erroneous [cheers].

Mr. MARSHALL, at Leeds, July 24:—

After full and anxious examination, I believe that so far from infringing upon our liberties, these measures, in their permanent results, tend to subserve, promote, and protect them; and I shall accordingly use for them, as I shall for all measures affecting the great cause of civil and religious liberty, every power now or ever entrusted to my hands [great applause]. It is in a spirit absolutely and entirely in harmony with these principles, that I have avowed myself opposed to the separation of Church and State. Did I believe such union to be inconsistent with liberty of conscience, I should say, "Away with it at once!" [hear, hear, hear]—but, as I have said elsewhere, it is not only as a member of the Church of England, but as a Christian Englishman, that I uphold that union; and it is as a thorough-going Reformer, as well as a member of the Church, that I hope to see anything that is imperfect, narrow, or exclusive in this union, merged in what is comprehensive, large, most truly Christian, and most truly English [cheers and counter-cheers, with slight disapprobation]. I have already said that I seek the abolition of church-rates; of all unjust powers and restrictions, such as those of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and that I am opposed to the further endowment by the State of any religious denominations.

Mr. HASTIE and Mr. MACGREGOR, at Glasgow, July 17:—

I (Mr. Hastie) am asked, Would I take the endowments from the Established Church in Ireland, and give it to the Roman Catholic? Now, I beg to say distinctly I would not. I would neither endow the Roman Catholic, the Protestant nor any other church [cheers]. I say this not from any ill-feeling towards my Roman Catholic brethren, I wish to see them ecclesiastically, scholastically, and politically, on the same footing as any other class of religionists in the empire [cheers]. No man, on account of his religious principles, should suffer in the matter of his political privileges or powers.

Mr. Cameron said the next question was, whether the candidates would support or bring in a bill to abolish the connexion between Church and State?

Mr. Hastie said he was a Voluntary, and had been so all his life, and he thought he would stultify his own ideas if he were not in favour of the separation of Church and State; but he could not consent to that taking place until the vested rights of all were fully satisfied.

Mr. Macgregor said he thought the Church had no occasion to be connected with the State for its support.

An Elector asked if he would vote for relieving the Society of Friends from the heavy sum which is annually exacted from them in England for church-rates.

Mr. Hastie said that he would do so both for them and other Dissenters.

An Elector asked if Mr. Hastie was prepared to do away with the establishment of the Church of England, as soon as the present incumbents died out.

Mr. Hastie said, that until he was convinced that he was doing no injury to vested interests, he could not do so.

Mr. RICARDO, at Stoke-upon-Trent, July 28:—

He had never voted for the endowment of any Church, and he never would [cheers]. He did not wish to shirk the question, nor did he wish them to call education "Maynooth." The question of education was simply this, Would they allow the State to assist in educating the people, or would they not? [Hear, hear, and cheers, mingled with cries of "Yes, yes," and "No, no."] The question he asked, and he would put it to any father or mother of a family to tell him, that suppose the Government came and offered to educate their children, that they (the parents) were unable to educate, would they refuse to accept the offer? Now that was the point at issue. [Some person from the body of the crowd cried out, "No sectarian principles."] He agreed with that person in opinion, that they should show no favour to any sect or class [hear, hear]. Let all the people be educated; but let them not refuse education altogether, because they could not have it exactly as they thought right [hear, hear]. A step had been made in the right direction: the Government had proposed to educate the people, but not to interfere in any way with the religious opinions of any class.

Sir B. HALL, M.P. for Marylebone, July 8:—

He was opposed to any State endowment, not only of Roman Catholics, but of all other religions [hear].

Mr. PATTISON, M.P. for the City of London, July 13:—

For the future, the endowment of the Catholic Church would find in him a most powerful opponent. He did not see that there ought to be any endowments of churches, for his opinion was, that every Church was powerful enough to support itself. He should not vote away the public money for any endowment.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P. for Birmingham, July 19:—

He was opposed to the Church and State connexion, believing that that connexion was detrimental to the interests of the Church.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, M.P. for the City of London, July 13:—

He did not think that money should be taken out of the pockets of one professing sect to the advantage of any other, and he should therefore be prepared to vote against any grant of money for the endowment of churches, or for any religious purpose.

Extract of a letter from Mr. DUNCOMBE, M.P. for Finsbury, June 22:—

You will perceive by the annexed copy of motion, that I have already voted in favour of the "separation of the Church from the State," in 1845, on the Maynooth grant. I approve, however, of the steps and the precautions which I observe the Nonconforming community are now taking throughout the country, as calculated to insure their principles a fairer hearing in the House of Commons than they have hitherto received—as I consider it has been owing to the apathy of the Dissenting body that these questions have been neglected, and that their principles and petitions on the important subject of education were treated, but a few weeks since, with so much contumely.

From Mr. COWAN's address to the electors of the City of Edinburgh, July 24:—

For the Church with which I am connected, I would refuse either to give or receive an endowment from Parliament, being satisfied that such a grant would be injurious to her usefulness; and as I would apply the same principle to all other bodies, whether Catholic or Protestant, I would oppose all new endowments. If, therefore, I had been a member of the last Parliament, my principles would have led me to give the most strenuous opposition to the proposal for creating additional bishoprics in the Church of England. In looking to the state of our ecclesiastical establishments, I am of opinion that the cause of religious truth would be promoted by their gradual and peaceable removal, with a due regard to existing interests.

From the speech of Mr. JOSEPH HUME, at Arbroath, July 31:—

He could hold out the past acts of his public life as a security—if security was required—as a guarantee for his future conduct. He had supported the cause of civil and religious liberty in almost every session of Parliament. He was not aware that any individual could put his finger on any vote which did not attempt to promote the rights of conscience. He had always advocated the right of every individual to worship his God in any way he thought fit [applause]. They might enslave the body, but he held it to be impossible and injurious to attempt the enslavement of the mind, or to enforce opinions. On every occasion he had taken the liberty to act and judge for himself. His rule was not to injure or coerce any man, but to allow every man perfect liberty to judge and act for himself. It was gratifying to see how widely these opinions were spreading. When he first represented the Angus Burghs, no Dissenter could hold the office of a civil magistrate. The change which had been effected left these parties at liberty to adopt any creed. He had always thought that no man should be deprived of his civil rights, or of his right to entertain his peculiar religious opinions, and whether he was or was not in Parliament, he would maintain those opinions [applause]. These principles were just in themselves, and he believed they would spread from day to day. He held that the principles of Christianity were tolerance itself—and to interfere with the conscience of any man was to interfere with the principles of Christianity.

Mr. LOCK, M.P. for the Northern burghs:—

On the question of endowments, he considered that it would be unjust and improper in the highest degree to propose the endowment of any sect whatever, and he should do everything in his power to prevent the agitation of the question in Parliament.

Mr. ALCOCK and the Hon. P. J. LOCKE KING, M.P.s for West Surrey:—

Mr. ALCOCK, in reply to some queries addressed to the honourable gentleman by the undersigned and other electors of Mitcham and Tooting, Mr. ALCOCK's language was, "I will say, that I will agree to no public money being given to the endowment or payment of any religious bodies of any kind or sect." The Hon. P. J. Locke King also said, in a reply of the same date to similar queries, "I have the most unqualified objection to the principle of religious endowment out of the public funds, and I should assuredly vote against any proposal to propose."

#### CHURCH RATES.

#### THE FALLACY PUT FORTH IN THEIR DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Bradford Observer.

Sir,—Observing that the argument for church-rates, founded on men having bought their property subject to that impost, has been reproduced at the election for the West Riding, on Saturday last, I am induced to endeavour to submit the answer to it, with more of distinctness than was perhaps compatible with a verbal reply from your hustings.

Fancy a tax was levied on all the factories in the West Riding, and the owners were told that the tax was no tax, and they were rogues if they desired to alter it, (for such, I think, even to the harsh word, is what has been put forth to the electors), because the men of the West Riding had bought their factories subject to the tax.

In the first place, then, how many of the present owners have bought their factories at all? If only five per cent. of the whole have done it, then an argument has been advanced which fails in 95 per cent. of the cases to which it is to be applied.

But in the case of the five per cent. who bought their factories cheaper by the value of the tax, does it require a spirit from the deep to tell us that somebody must have sold them for less by the value of the tax:—in other words, must have lost it?

Apply this to the case of the Dissenters, and it follows that every Dissenter pays the tax without compensation, upon all the factories which he has raised himself, or has received from a Dissenting father whose property was diminished to the amount of the tax without his consent.

If it is wished to try the question by the test of experiment, propose a new tax of 5, 10, or 15 per cent. on land, and see how many of the landowners will go to bed contented with the assurance that all and every man who buys land will pay less for it by the value of the tax.

But you must not be hard on the speakers who advance this doctrine. It is their master's and not theirs; and it is their master you must put on his defence.

Yours very sincerely,

Blackheath, Aug. 9, 1847. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

#### SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR REFUSING TO PAY CHURCH-RATES.

At the Stafford assizes, Mr. Justice Patteson delivered judgment for Mr. Baron Parke, in the case Regina v. Bedwell.

The defendant was indicted for disobedience of an order of two justices, under the statute 53 George III., c. 127, for the payment of 16s. assessed upon the defendant for church-rate in St. Botolph parish, in this town, together with £1 12s. 3d. costs thereof. The case was tried by Mr. Baron Parke, at the Spring Assizes for 1845, and judgment deferred, the defendant having been found guilty, subject to certain points which were taken in the course of the trial, which it was then arranged should be fully argued in town before the learned baron. Mr. O'Malley was afterwards heard in support of these points, and Mr. Couch in opposition thereto, and further time having been taken to consider the questions then submitted to him by Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Patteson now proceeded to pronounce the decision to which his learned brother had arrived. The indictment contained three counts, and with reference to the second and third the opinion of the learned baron was, that the defendant was entitled to a verdict on questions which were merely technical; but with regard to the first count, he thought that the verdict of guilty ought to stand. It had been objected, in the first place, that this count was bad, inasmuch as it only alleged that the rate in question had been duly made and allowed as by law required, and that the defendant had been duly rated therein at the sum of 16s., whereas it ought to have gone on to set forth the facts which by law constituted a legal rate and rating. The general rule was undisputed, that the facts and circumstances constituting the offence ought to be averred in an indictment, for, otherwise, the law resulting from those facts would be a question for the jury; but here there were two answers to this objection. In the first place there was a distinction between the allegation of facts constituting the offence and those which ought to be averred by way of indictment, in which latter case a more general allegation is sufficient. In the present case, proceeded the learned judge, after quoting and distinguishing several cases (to which express reference may be deemed superfluous), the offence for which the defendant is indicted is the disobedience of the order of the justices, and the introductory facts are only alleged with the view of showing that that order had been made by parties having a jurisdiction so to do, and that it was consequently obligatory on the defendant: those facts are, therefore, mere matter of inducement; but the other portions of the count show that the justices had jurisdiction to make the order, for it therein appears, that the information was sufficient, and was given to them by competent persons, these persons being the then churchwardens, whose duty alone it is to collect and receive the unpaid church-rates. They alone can sue for them in the ecclesiastical courts, and their information to the justices gives them jurisdiction. The words of the seventh section, taken in the ordinary sense, make the fact of a rate being duly imposed on a party, and unpaid by him, conditions precedent to give the justices jurisdiction to enforce the payment by an order; but the proviso that the justices are to examine upon oath into the merits of the complaint, and the power of appeal to the sessions, lead to the inference, that they are not conditions precedent, and that the information on oath that a rate is duly made in which the party is rated, and of his refusal to pay, is enough, if supported by sufficient evidence—of which the justices are to judge—to give them power to decide and make an order for the payment, so that the order, when made, would be valid, and could be enforced whether or not there was, *de facto*, a proper rate and demand, and refusal. In this case, if there was a sufficient

information on oath of a church-rate on which the defendant was assessed, and of the demand, and refusal by him; the justices and jurisdiction and the order was valid.

At the conclusion of his address,

Mr. Justice PATTESON inquired of the defendant whether he was in a situation to pay the costs of the prosecution, for, added he, if that be so, I shall content myself with ordering you to enter into recognizances to appear at the ensuing assizes to receive sentence.

The Defendant: My lord, I have not got a shilling to bless myself with, and as the thing has been hanging over my head for two years, I would prefer that your lordship would pass sentence on me at once. There is not the least probability of my being able to pay the costs.

Mr. Justice PATTESON: Very well; I had hoped that you, or those who have backed you in this matter, and have discovered what they deemed to be informalities in the proceedings against you, would have saved me the necessity of passing any sentence at all beyond a nominal one. As, however, there is no chance of your being able to pay the costs, I infer that it would be equally impossible for you to pay such a fine as I am driven to pass a sentence of imprisonment on you.

The Defendant: Certainly, my lord, certainly.

Mr. Justice PATTESON: The offence of which you have been found guilty is one which is of a serious character, no matter what the subject of the order might have been. When justices make an order which is within their jurisdiction, and there is a right of appeal, which is not exercised, it becomes the duty of the party to submit to it. It does not become any individual to set up his own private and obstinate opinion in opposition to the law; and if such a course is carried on it will certainly turn out that the law is the strongest. You have refused to pay a church-rate, for which you were duly assessed and rated, and of which a proper demand was made; and you have subsequently refused to obey an order of two justices, issued to enforce that obligation which the law imposed on you. The sentence of the court on you is one which must be of a serious character, and it is, that you be imprisoned for six months.

Mr. Keane was instructed to request that the defendant might be confined among the first-class misdemeanants.

Mr. Justice PATTESON: Oh, certainly. That must be so understood.

#### THE TRACTARIAN TENDENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

One practical effect of the measure of Government Education which has hitherto been little noticed, is now beginning to attract the anxious attention of Evangelical Churchmen. A main object of the measure is to cause all future masters of public schools for the poor to pass through the Normal Schools; the pupil teachers are to be sent to Normal Schools under Government inspection, and Government grants and pensions are only to be given to masters who have been trained in those institutions. Now, at present the only Normal Schools connected with the Church of England are those of the National Society, and the comparatively small Diocesan training schools; and the religious instruction given in the training establishments of the National Society is of a decidedly Tractarian or Puseyite character. The result is thus stated in a letter from a rather celebrated Evangelical clergyman, the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham, to the Record. He says:—

The result is inevitable; as it respects the incomparably larger proportion of the kingdom, all the hundreds of young persons selected for their piety and religious principles, by their respective pastors, must perforce be grafted at the ductile age of seventeen or eighteen into the National Society's Training Schools at St. Mark's, Battersea, or Whitelands. Whatever doctrines or opinions may there be dominant, must be instilled into these young persons for three years, and when thoroughly imbued with them, they may go forth to inoculate the country with their views and opinions; the doctrinal standard of St. Mark's will become that of the whole country, and the teaching of that establishment will diffuse itself silently but surely over the great mass of the people at large.

It forms no part of my present plan to prove what that teaching is; I write to those, and appeal only to those, who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the theological system there propounded, and who would consider few national evils greater, than that the type of religious sentiment there at present demonstrated, should become general or universal. To such persons the above simple statement of facts will prove that this result is positively inevitable, unless some prompt, energetic, and liberal efforts be made to rescue the people from the evils awaiting them.

To prevent this result, Mr. Close and his friends are originating an Evangelical Normal School at Cheltenham, for which they have obtained considerable donations, and towards which a Government grant is promised. It is, however, perfectly evident that the immense majority of the schoolmasters of Church schools will in future be trained in the Normal Schools of the National Society, and will receive their theological views and social spirit from those establishments. Mr. Close does not describe them; but it is well known that their regulations and instructions are rigidly High Church, and with the strong Popish bias that belongs to the Tractarian party. The same number and column of the Record (Evangelical Church newspaper) which contains Mr. Close's letter, contains a letter from "A Schoolmaster" who had himself been trained in the Westminster Training Institution of the Normal Society; and this competent witness gives to his Church readers the following account of the intolerant spirit which characterizes the instruction given there. The following is an extract from the letter:—

Sir, I wish to let your readers know the certainty of the reports you have from time to time issued concerning the Romanizing tendency of the instruction imparted at the Westminster Training Institution; and, to show that I am acquainted with what I state, I may mention that I was for six months an inmate of the institution; and I will ask, does not the fact I am about to state savour much of Tractarianism? or, I may say, of Romanism itself? The present Principal of the boarding-house once taught us, when about

forty young men were in the room, that no Dissenter in England is a Christian. He said that there was but one Church of Christ, and the Church of England is the only branch of that Church in England, and consequently no Dissenter in this Kingdom can be a Christian. Some of the young men could not enter into his views, and one asked if he meant to teach that no Dissenter could possibly get to Heaven? The answer that student got was, he had no right to ask such a question; he left Dissenters to their God. All he could say was, we had no right to look upon them as Christians.

Now, Sir, with these facts before us, what idea can we have of such institutions, but that they are eminently qualified to turn out young men of narrow and uncharitable opinions? At Westminster they are taught to look upon all out of the communion of the Church of England, in England, as not a bit better than mere infidels,—but they are taught to look upon the Romanist as a fellow-Christian, just because he belongs to an Episcopal Church.

#### PROPOSED BOARD OF DEPUTIES AT MANCHESTER.

We have received a copy of a circular, issued by a committee of Nonconformists in Manchester, convening a meeting for the 17th instant (yesterday), to take into consideration a proposed plan for constituting a Board of Nonconformist Deputies for the diocese of Manchester, for the purpose of watching over and maintaining the rights of Nonconformists, promoting their distinguishing principles, and vigilantly resisting the usurpations and encroachments of the Church by law established: "the following denominations to be included in the representation of the Board,—Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyan Association and New Association Methodists, together with such Presbyterian and other Evangelical Dissenters as hold the Voluntary principle in the support of religion." It is in part borrowed from the constitution of the London Board of Deputies of the Three Denominations. It is proposed that the following shall be the officers of the Board:—

The Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Treasurer, to be chosen triennially, by show of hands, by the Deputies.

The General Committee shall consist of thirty members, and be annually chosen, by ballot, by the assembled Board of Deputies. In every such Committee there shall be at least three Deputies who have not been on the Committee within ten years last preceding the time of the ballot.

That a Secretary and Collector be chosen by the Committee.

That the General Committee appoint standing Sub-committees for particular purposes, and also occasional and local Sub-committees; all of which shall report their proceedings to the General Committee.

That Trustees be chosen by the Committee; in whose names the funds of the Deputies shall be invested; and that Auditors be chosen annually by the Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

It is also proposed that the Deputies meet twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas; and special meetings on important matters be summoned either by the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, or the Committee, at their own discretion, or on the suggestion of ten Deputies. The circular is signed by George Hadfield, William Burd, jun., James Watts, James William Massie, D.D., James Dean, Secretary. The following are the reasons assigned for the formation of this Board:—

1. That the obligations of religion, in its doctrines and ordinances, being derived from the relation subsisting between the Creator and his creatures, it is a sinful violation of sacred prerogatives when the ruler, the senate, or any secular confederacy interferes as an authority to propagate religious opinion; to institute or enforce ecclesiastical appointments or observances; or to endow, from the revenues of the State, any religious instructors, whether for young or old: that, therefore, to constitute bishoprics, to appoint or hire bishops or pastors in the Church of God, or to provide plans or salaries as for teachers of a Christian people, is no part of the province of the political authorities, and ought to be withstood by all who bow to Christ as King in his Church.

2. It is manifest that without an organization suited to their principles and relations, Nonconformists do not command, as if they possessed, such power for efficient co-operation as the times require: recent Government measures, especially the bill for the Bishopric of Manchester, render expedient and necessary in this district an energetic confederacy; but, moreover, the continual demands of State Churchism enforce it as a solemn duty on Protestant Nonconformists, as citizens and members of the commonwealth, to watch over and maintain their rights, to promote their distinguishing principles, and vigilantly to resist the usurpations and encroachments of the Church by law established, and of other sects endowed by the State.

In a letter accompanying these documents Dr. Massie says:—"We have borrowed from the Board of London Deputies suggestions, and have proposed some definite principles, in the hope we may hereby enlist some Nonconformists who have stood aloof from the Anti-state-church Association. Both organizations may move in parallel lines, and secure co-operation, if not ultimately blend in incorporation and consolidated action for attaining one object. The diocese in which Birmingham is a centre might efficiently move onward; so might the diocese of Ripon, Exeter, Norwich, York, Bristol, Worcester, &c. Were boards of this character constituted in the more populous districts, and brought into active confederacy, might they not operate in connexion with the London Deputies? And what should prevent them pursuing the objects contemplated in Mr. Cassell's letter? A Nonconformist Club, like the Reform or Free Trade Club, and a Constitutional Electoral Association, for ascertaining and registering, as well as qualifying Nonconformist electors in boroughs, and even in some counties, would soon tell. It will require wisdom and energy, and £50,000 as a Nonconformist Fund; but with three Nonconformists like to, or following in the wake of, Cobden, Bright, and George Wilson, the work can be done."

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.—It is currently rumoured, in well-informed circles, that the Rev. J. Dufton, rector of Wareham, Kent, and chaplain to Lord Normanby, is to be the new Bishop of Manchester. We believe Mr. Dufton is a decided Whig.—*Sun*. [The *Record* mentions a report that Mr. Milman, the author of the "History of the Jews," is to be the new bishop.]

ANTI-STATE CHURCH PERIODICAL.—The first number of a weekly periodical, advocating these principles, made its appearance in Halifax on Wednesday, under the title of "The Halifax Reformer." Henry Martin, Esq., is the editor and printer.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE AT BEDMINSTER.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that about four months since it was proposed to levy a rate in the parish of Bedminster for the repair of the old church, which had become so dilapidated that fears were entertained that it would probably fall to the ground. But the proposal for a rate met with a strenuous resistance, and the object of the churchwardens was defeated. The decision, however, of Chief Justice Denman has provided the means of meeting such unpleasant cases as the one here referred to. The law, it appears, can compel refractory parishioners to submit to a rate for necessary purposes, connected with the fabric of the church, notwithstanding they may decide against it. At the triennial visitation of the lord bishop of the diocese, held in this city on Thursday, the case of the disputed church-rate was brought before his lordship, when he directed that measures in accordance with the law should be immediately instituted for enforcing the necessary repairs.—*Bristol Mirror*.

DR. CUNNINGHAM is to succeed Dr. Chalmers as principal of the New College, Edinburgh, and Dr. Candlish is to take his place as professor of divinity.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD!—The Romanisers, emboldened by success, intend putting forward the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Bagot, as the successor of the Duke of Wellington, in return for the uniform support afforded by him, as Bishop of Oxford, and in his present see, to the principles of their party. When it is recollected that the Tractarians are organised and registered, we trust this proposal, ludicrous as it may appear on the part of those who have appealed to Mr. Gladstone's genius as the ground for supporting him, will not be despised. We hope the noble chancellor may survive the prelate, who is looking out to step into his shoes; but forewarned is fore-armed.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.—[A very strange statement.]

REVERSE OF FORTUNE, ASHTON.—On Tuesday afternoon, the pleasing intelligence was brought to a man working in the card-room at Mr. Knott's mill, Ashton, that he was, forthwith, to take possession of an estate in Wales, value £5,000, which had come to him by the death of a relative. The man's circumstances have been wretched, not having been able to purchase a pair of shoes during the last seven years.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Mrs. Cobden, the wife of Mr. R. Cobden, M.P., arrived in London on Friday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam-ship Wilberforce, from Hamburg.

STATE EDUCATION.—There are some persons so ignorant of "Facts and Figures" as to treat the opposition to State education as a mere temporary local question, in which the nation takes no material interest, although it is known to those who are acquainted with the proceedings in Parliament and the official records of the House of Commons that a larger number of the people of England and of Scotland sent petitions to Parliament in the last session against the "Minutes of Council on Education" than either for or against any other subject that engaged the attention of Parliament during the whole of that session. The number of petitions exceeded four thousand, and the number of petitioners were more than half a million! And this expression of the public voice, be it remembered, was not from inconsiderate men, acting under a sudden impulse, but from persons as capable of judging of the present and permanent effect of any measure of Government policy as any body of men in the kingdom. It will take a good deal of railing to obliterate the effect of this "Great Fact."—*Leeds Mercury*.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPUDENCE.—A few days ago, Mr. Drake, an ironmonger, in Caledonian-terrace, Battle-bridge, was counting bank-notes and gold, when some persons came into the shop for goods. In his hurry he left four Bank of England £5 notes on the counter, and in a few minutes after he missed them. Knowing their numbers and dates, he gave direction at the Bank to have their payment stopped. In a day or two after he received a note, stating that the writer had the money, and that if he would leave out ten sovereigns, he would call and exchange for them two of the notes. Upon the following day, in Mr. Drake's absence, five sturdy-looking fellows walked up to the door, where three of them remained, while the other two went to the counter where Mrs. Drake was standing, and showing her two of the notes, demanded five sovereigns. Greatly alarmed, she handed them the five sovereigns, and they gave her two of the notes, promising to call soon with the other two. The fellows then walked away, and have never been heard of since. This took place about one o'clock in the day, in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in London.

Mr. Busfield Ferrand, late M.P. for Knaresborough, was married on Tuesday to the Hon. Fanny Mary Stuart, second daughter of the Dowager Lady Blantyre.

THE BALLOT.—We hear that a petition in favour of this popular measure is shortly to be forwarded from Boston to Sir William Molesworth, for presentation in the ensuing Parliament. The fact of there having been two clubs established, numbering together upwards of 100 members, for the sale of their votes at the late contested election, will be communicated to that gentleman.—*Stamford Mercury*.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The following letter from Captain Claxton, R.N., to Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool, was posted up in the underwriters' room of that town:—"Dundrum-bay, August 14, 1847.—No tide, only 12ft. 6—We want 13ft. 6, and tide-table gave it. Every exertion was made both by ourselves and Majesty's ship "Birkenhead." Her Majesty's people stand by us, and her ship returns on the 22nd. I cannot say enough in praise of their exertions. I beg to add, nothing can exceed Messrs. Bremner's exertions, both father and son. They have been beat this time by the elements. Mr. Bellamy we are extremely lucky in having, as his suggestions are most valuable. He stands by us with fifty-six men."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### ABINGDON ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—My attention having been directed to an erroneous paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 4th instant, headed "An expensive and lost journey," may I request the favour of your insertion of the annexed correct statement in your next.

Your paper states that an elector of Abingdon, named Copeland, after travelling from Paris to Abingdon, gave his vote by mistake to Sir F. Thesiger, instead of General Caulfield. Now, Sir, as I am the elector who took that journey in order to record my vote for General C., I beg to inform you and your Abingdon correspondent that I gave my vote for him, and it now appears in the poll-book so recorded.

I beg further to say that I feel proud in having so done, as I understand that in consequence of my vote having been given for the General, he will eventually be the sitting member for the borough.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Abingdon, Aug. 7, 1847. JOSEPH COPELAND.

N.B. There was a person of the name of Copeland who made that mistake, but it had no reference to me.

##### HEALTH OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

Having seen with much concern the statements in the newspapers of the serious illness of the patriotic member for Finsbury, we inquired of a near relative of his in Yorkshire as to the real state of the case. The inquiry having been mentioned to Mr. Duncombe, he has done us the honour to address to us the following letter, which will be read with interest, both for the particulars it contains concerning his own health, and for the sentiments it expresses on public questions. We are happy to find that the reports already published are exaggerated, and that there is a hope of Mr. Duncombe's health being re-established, though not without great care and the temporary removal to another climate.

Spring Gardens, August 12, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,—My brother informs me of the kind interest you are good enough to take in the reports of the state of my health, for which I most sincerely thank you. I wish it was in my power to say, that those reports were not only exaggerated but altogether unfounded. The fact is, I have been suffering for many weeks past from an affection of the lungs, which has confined me to my bed for some days. My medical men assure me, however, that at present no organic disease exists, and that change of air and rest will set me up again. I hope soon to be well enough to go into Yorkshire, though it is probable I shall be compelled to winter in a more genial climate. I was advised to discontinue my attendance in the House, some time before its close, but I unluckily did not heed that advice; hence this mischief.

It has been a great disappointment to me to have been unable to take any active part in the recent general election, all exertion of the lungs having been prohibited, but I have observed with pleasure, and congratulate you on the result, of the earnestness and the independence with which the great Nonconforming community throughout the country have asserted their principles, and vindicated the insults offered them by the happily now departed Parliament. In the new you will require no humble individual like myself to implore the House or the Government to grant you an opportunity of urging before a committee your conscientious objections and valuable estimates of the cost and corruptions of their new-fangled schemes of State Education, as I am glad to perceive you have succeeded in returning many men competent to fight the battle of Voluntaryism on the floor of the House itself, though in the list of the new members I grieve to find the names of "———" and "Miall" omitted.

I trust that the organization and co-operation you have so successfully established will not be allowed to hastily disappear, but that every succeeding year will impart to it new energies, and so augment its numbers as to prepare it for all future exigencies, whether electoral or ministerial. As I write in bed, pray excuse this scrawl, and believe me,

My dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
To E. Baines, Esq., jun. THOS. S. DUNCOMBE.

A NEW PLANET.—A letter appeared in the *Times* on Saturday, from Mr. Hind, to the effect, that at half-past 9 o'clock on Friday evening he noticed what appeared to be a star of the 8.9 magnitude, in the 19th hour of right ascension, not marked upon Wolfers' map, and which he never saw before, though he had repeatedly examined that part of the heavens during the present summer. Micrometric observations have shown it to be a new planet, evidently belonging to the group between Mars and Jupiter.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF INSECTS.—On Friday, the whole of the coast around Southend was visited by one of the most numerous flights of insects on record. They consisted of at least five species of lady-bird, and they came in such dense numbers, as for miles along the coast to resemble a swarm of bees during hiving. The sea destroyed countless millions of them, the grass and hedges, and every crevice that afforded shelter from the wind, were coloured with their numbers, and for many miles it was impossible to walk, without crushing numbers beneath the tread. The insects evidently came from the east, the wind having veered round to that point during the night. Every true friend of agriculture, however, hails the appearance of these insects, as they are well known to be the destroyers of aphides, a race of flies the most injurious to vegetation. [The same phenomenon was seen at Ramsgate on Thursday evening. Five bushels were swept from the Margate-pier, and nearly the same from that of Ramsgate Harbour.]

DR. ANDREW COMBE, brother of George Combe, and well known as a popular medical author, died in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh on Monday week.

TREATMENT OF FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.—Sir George Grey has communicated to the various prison authorities a copy of regulations for the prison diet of persons committed under the Small Debts Act for fraudulent or dishonest conduct, or wilful disobedience to the orders of a court of law, who are to be confined in county gaols or houses of correction. Persons will now find imprisonment a fact, and not a sham—a period of privation, and not merely of detention.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The splendid effort of the voluntary principle by which the General Baptists of Boston last year paid off the debt on their chapel (amounting to upwards of £680), is about to be continued by that body, who are inviting their friends to assist them in clearing off a debt of £50 yet owing upon their school-rooms in Witham-green. They hope to accomplish this by collecting after sermons on Sunday next by Mr. J. C. Jones, B.D. (of Glasgow University), and a tea festival on Monday, at which most of the Dissenting ministers in Boston, and others from a distance, are expected to advocate the principle of voluntarism.

**OPENING OF MR. GEORGE DAWSON'S NEW CHAPEL IN BIRMINGHAM.**—On the morning of Sunday week this very elegant chapel, which has been in course of erection during the summer, was opened, when an eloquent and most impressive address, occupying about an hour and a half in the delivery, was given by Mr. Dawson to a crowded congregation, among whom were the Mayor of Birmingham, and other leading men of the town. Several friends were also present from London, Manchester, Derby, Nottingham, Norwich, &c. The discourse was expository of Mr. Dawson's religious views, and the grounds of union among the members of the congregation. The name given to this beautiful building is "The Church of the Saviour."—*Manchester Examiner*.

**CALNE.**—The Baptist chapel, Castle-street, was difficult of approach, in consequence of some cottages, the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, standing between it and the street. Mr. T. Middleditch, the present minister, obtained an interview with his lordship, and represented the case. His lordship kindly and promptly ordered the cottages to be removed, and agreed to give a lease of the ground to the trustees for ninety-nine years at a nominal rent. The making a new entrance and repairing the chapel occasioned its being closed for some weeks. It was re-opened on Tuesday, July 27th. Mr. James Smith, minister, of New Park-street, London, and Mr. C. J. Middleditch, minister, of Frome, preached on the occasion. The congregations were good, and the collections encouraging. The cause in this place is greatly revived, and in the Sabbath-school 150 children are receiving instruction.

**DUNSTABLE.**—**NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.**—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the above place of worship was performed on Wednesday, August 11th, by Joseph Tritton, Esq., of Battersea. The circumstance excited considerable interest throughout the town and neighbourhood, and, as the weather was favourable, the concourse of persons was rather numerous, and included many friends from the various denominations in Dunstable and the neighbouring towns. Precisely at a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon, Joseph Tritton, Esq., entered the chapel-yard, attended by his lady, Mr. D. Gould, minister, R. Gutteridge, Esq., J. Clarke, Esq. (architect), and other friends connected with the denomination, when the interesting service was commenced by singing the 469th hymn, Baptist Selection, after which Mr. R. Robinson, Independent minister, of Luton, offered prayer. A mahogany-handled new trowel being then handed to Mr. Tritton, he performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. The neat and eloquent address which followed was perfectly in character with the occasion, and was full of elegance of diction and talent. After singing, and prayer by Mr. Henry Burgess (Baptist), of Luton, Mrs. Tritton, with several other ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to lay bricks in the erection of the edifice. At five o'clock, tea was provided in the Temperance Hall, when about 250 friends sat down to tables furnished and provided by ladies of the church and congregation. The evening meeting was well attended, the spacious hall being nearly filled, and the goodly number of ministers of various denominations who were present on the platform added much to the interest of the occasion. Prayer was offered by Mr. Edward Adey, of Leighton Buzzard, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. M. Castleden, of Woburn (Independent), J. Hiron, Luton (Baptist), J. Hodges (Wesleyan), J. Robinson, Ampthill (Independent), H. Burgess, Luton (Baptist), J. Andrews, Woburn (Independent), W. M. Flanders, Houghton Regis (Baptist), and J. Sleight, Hockliffe (Independent). In the course of the evening, Mr. D. Gould stated the obligations they were under to Mr. Tritton, whose kindness would not allow the committee to bear any of the expenses attendant upon his visit that day; and as an indication of his good wishes and hearty sympathy with them in the work, he had generously left a cheque on his bank for a very handsome sum as a donation. A kind and liberal donation was also announced from John Dillon Bassett, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard, for school-room purposes. After the collection had been made, Mr. Gould stated to the meeting that a munificent donation had been presented by Mr. Brandreth (Episcopalian), and a further donation from Mr. Gutteridge, sen., in addition to the £300 already promised by the same gentleman. Both announcements were received with much applause. A resolution was unanimously carried, expressing the deep obligation and thanks of the meeting to Mr. Tritton, for his kindness in performing the interesting ceremony they had witnessed in the afternoon, and also for his handsome donation to the Building Fund. The collections of the day, donations, &c., amounted to upwards of £50.

**LLANDDANSANT, ANGLESEY.**—On Sunday the 8th inst., at Llanddansant, Shiloh, and Llanvachreth Independent chapels—which were attended by full congregations—Mr. William Roberts delivered his farewell sermon, from 2 Peter i. 15, 16. He is at present visiting his numerous friends throughout the island, and taking leave of them, previous to his removal to Tabor, near Newport, Monmouthshire, S.W., having received a call to minister to the church and congregation assembling at that place.

**BRILL, BUCKS.**—The eighth anniversary of the opening of the Independent chapel in this place, was celebrated on Thursday, July 29th, when two excellent sermons were preached in the afternoon and evening, by Mr. S. Lepine, of Abingdon. A public tea was provided in

the vestry, which, with the public service, were well attended. The tables being furnished gratuitously by a few of the female friends, the proceeds of the tickets materially aided the collection. Since the anniversary in 1845 (when the chapel debt was cleared off), the vestry has been built, the burial-ground enclosed, and sundry repairs done to the chapel at the cost of £118, while £7 more will be required to complete the fittings, the whole of which, excepting about £10, has been raised, and paid off, through the exertions of the minister and people (who are mostly very poor), aided by kind friends in town and elsewhere.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MINISTER'S HOUSE, AND CEMETERY, BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The corner stone of these buildings, which are now in the course of erection on the mall, was laid in the presence of friends from all parts of the island, on Tuesday, the 4th of August, by Charles Mitchell, Esq., M.D., of Carisbrook. A public meeting was held in the British School-room—Dr. Mitchell in the chair—when Mr. R. H. Smith, minister, gave a report of the progress of the undertaking, and Messrs. E. Giles, of Newport; G. W. Conder, of Ryde; and J. Medway, of Ventnor, urged its claims on the liberality of Christians. It appeared that the property consists of nearly three quarters of an acre, and that it is in trust and enrolled. Subscriptions amounting to £250 have been received, amongst which are, Dr. Mitchell, £20; Mr. J. Medway, £10; Miss Moore, £5; Joshua Wilson, Esq., £5; J. R. Mills, Esq., £5; G. Powell, Esq., £5; Mrs. Broadley Wilson, £5; Mrs. Carter, £5; E. Dawes, Esq., £5; Rev. R. H. Smith, £5; H. G. Ohry, Esq., £5. The collection amounted to £19 16s. 10d.

**ROTHBURY.**—On Wednesday, August 4, 1847, Mr. A. Briggs, late of Airedale College, was ordained to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Rothbury, Northumberland. Mr. W. Stead, of Embleton, commenced the service, by reading the Scriptures and prayer. Mr. W. Scott, S.T.P., President of Airedale College, gave the introductory discourse, and offered the ordination prayer. Mr. W. Froggatt, of Morpeth, asked the usual questions, received the pastor's confession of faith, and gave the charge. Mr. A. Jock, of North Shields, preached to the people. At five o'clock, nearly 200 persons sat down to tea. After tea, suitable and impressive addresses were delivered by the ministers present. Throughout the whole the services were pleasing and satisfactory; and it is to be hoped, impressions were made which will never be forgotten.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

**ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE BY A HUSBAND.**—At Gloucester Assizes, on Monday, John Skinner was tried for the murder of his wife, at Clifton. The couple were quarrelsome, and the prisoner seemed to have beaten the deceased: on the 2nd of June last, Irwin, the woman's brother, remonstrated with Skinner, who drove him from the room by threatening with a knife, and struck him, forcing him down the stairs. Directly afterwards, Mrs. Skinner was seen falling headlong from the window—which is on the third story—to the street; she was dead in a few moments. People heard her shriek as she fell; the window was closed after her fall; the husband was found lying on the bed, smiling. He said the woman had thrown herself out. This was the case for the prosecution. For the defence, it was shown that the deceased was a strong, fully-developed woman; the prisoner, a weak person in ill health; the window was so small that great exertion must have been made to force a person through it. A boy seven-and-a-half years old was allowed to give evidence: he was on the landing of the prisoner's room at the time of the occurrence, sleeping; he was aroused by the first noise, got up, saw the man Irwin forced out; and while the door was open noticed the deceased go to the window, open it, and throw herself out; the prisoner, on returning to the room, saw at once what had happened, and after a short pause went and buttoned up the window. This testimony was unshaken by cross-examination; and the little boy made his statement with such a truthful demeanour, that the judge expressed approbation, and an opinion that if tutored the child could not have so delivered the story. The verdict was "Not guilty."

**SINGULAR CASE OF BREACH OF PROMISE.**—A somewhat novel case of breach of promise of marriage was tried on Saturday last, before Lord Denman, on the Midland Circuit. The plaintiff, an upholsterer of Birmingham, named Ethell, owing to forty-five years of age, sought to recover compensation in damages from Miss Meredith, aged thirty. The parties became known to each other in June 1846. After an acquaintance of some few weeks, an attachment sprang up between them; and Miss Meredith intimated to Mr. Thomas Ethell, the nephew, that she contemplated a marriage with Mr. Stephen, his uncle; requesting the nephew to communicate with her brother upon the subject. He did so. The brother of the defendant at the time approved of the connexion; and it was subsequently arranged that the marriage should take place in the month of October. The defendant provided her marriage-clothes, and the plaintiff proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the nuptials. A short time afterwards, Miss Meredith declined to fulfil her promise; and when requested to state the grounds of her refusal, she stated in the first instance, that her brother would not give his consent; also, that the plaintiff was too old, and that she did not like to marry a man of such an age. In the course of the evidence it came out that the plaintiff was at least forty-nine, and that the defendant had some property; facts of which the defendant's counsel made the most in defence. The Court considered that there had been a promise, and a breach of it; and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly, with a farthing damages.

The report that "Stowe" is to be sold is officially contradicted by the solicitors of the proprietor, the Marquis of Chandos.

## THE QUEEN'S VOYAGE TO SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, and the suite, embarked in the Victoria and Albert, for Scotland. The embarkation took place under salutes from the Royal yacht squadron and the battery of West Cowes Castle. The vessels composing the attendant squadron were the Fairy, the Undine, the Black Eagle, the Scourge, and the Garland. The flotilla passed through Cowes Roads at full speed; and anchored for the night in Yarmouth Roads, I. W.

Soon after daybreak on Thursday morning the squadron got under weigh; the Scourge taking the lead through the Needles passage; the Fairy, Undine, Black Eagle, and Garland, following the Victoria and Albert. Before the squadron, however, had proceeded five or six miles, a fog came on; and it was deemed prudent to run into Allum Bay, near Freshwater, just under the Needles rocks, to the eastward. In the course of an hour or so the weather somewhat cleared up, and the Royal yacht again got under way. By nine o'clock it had well cleared the rocks, and was steaming away at full speed to the westward. There was a smart breeze blowing up Channel from the south-west, but comparatively little sea.

Swanage was passed soon after ten o'clock; Weymouth about noon. The people on shore were diligent in hoisting colours at every prominent place; but as the squadron did not keep very close to the land, and the air continued to be thick, the loyal had very slight glimpses of the beloved steamers.

At half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the Royal squadron ran into Dartmouth Bay, and anchored there for the night; having accomplished less than a hundred miles of the voyage. The Queen was on deck until some time after the yacht anchored, closely attended by the Prince of Wales "in the costume of an A.B." Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and answered the cheers of her subjects, who crowded in boats round the vessel, by gracious smiles and bows.

Long before daylight on Friday morning, the bustle of departure was heard amongst the royal squadron—lighting fires and getting the steam up. At four o'clock the signal was made to "weigh." In a few minutes the whole squadron majestically left Dartmouth, under a royal salute from the Castle battery, and proceeded down Channel for the Scilly Islands; where her Majesty intended to remain for the night. The morning was beautifully fine, and the sea calm. By five o'clock the fleet passed Bovisand-bay, and in less than an hour after she had cleared the Eddystone lighthouse. A salute of 21 guns was fired when abreast of Plymouth Sound. The royal yacht spoke a fishing-boat belonging to that port, and purchased fresh whiting. The squadron reached Falmouth between eight and nine o'clock. A host of boats and yachts were out to meet the royal fleet.

The Ajax steam-ship, Capt. Moule, which left Cork on Thursday, sighted the royal fleet about ten o'clock on Friday morning, bearing down Channel to the Land's End. Apparently all the revenue cruisers connected with the coast-guard stations in the district, as also numerous yachts, gaily decked with their signal and other flags, were stretching out to pay homage to their illustrious sovereign. At half-past ten o'clock the royal squadron was abreast of the Lizard light, going apparently at their utmost speed, the smaller boats evidently trying their superiority as to rate. Having cleared the Lizard, the squadron bore away N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., and when last seen, kept in shore so as to afford her Majesty a good view of the coast and the surrounding country. The royal yacht had performed the run from Dartmouth to the Lizard, near 80 miles, in six hours. The royal squadron reached Senner Cove, Cornwall, before noon. There were several large vessels beating up, whose crews lustily cheered her Majesty as the vessel shot by, and one more conspicuous than the rest, apparently an American liner for London, fired a salute, and manned the yards. By the aid of a glass her Majesty was discerned from the shore, on deck.

**CARNARVON, SUNDAY, AUG. 15.**—To-day at one o'clock the royal squadron was descried in Carnarvon Bay, and the movements of the vessels were immediately signalled from the pilot station at Llanddwyn up to the town. It was soon manifest that her Majesty intended to pass the Menai Straits, and the town became a scene of expectation. As her Majesty had been fully expected on the previous day, everything was in readiness. Colours were hoisted on all the principal buildings—the Porth-yr-aur, custom-house, town-hall, &c., and the various vessels in the harbour and straits were gaily decorated. About half-past two o'clock the Fairy yacht, with her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and suite, steamed up to the front of the town. One man-of-war steamer only accompanied the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, the other vessels forming the escort, having passed round Holyhead, but several Liverpool steamers followed in the wake, having large parties of pleasure on board. Before the salutes had been finished the Fairy got under steam, and proceeded on her passage down the straits towards Beaumaris, having a pilot for the passage of the Swillies on board. A pilot for the navigation of the Carnarvon Bar had joined the yacht at Milford. At break of day (half-past 4 o'clock) the royal fleet stood out to sea; and as it would reach the Isle of Man by 10 o'clock, the general opinion entertained was that it would make but a short stay there, and proceed at once with the voyage, anchoring off the Scottish coast last night; but this is only conjecture. The weather was delightful, and the sea smooth. On Monday the Queen would arrive in the Clyde. Her greeting there will not only be really magnificent, but eminently novel. She will be met by upwards of one hundred steamers.

**DEFAMATION.—PENANCE.**—In the Bristol Consistorial court, on Wednesday, Mr. H. Evans, a brewer, was sentenced by the Chancellor to stand in the parish church in a white sheet for defaming the character of Maria Duffett! The ridiculous sentence is to be carried into effect on Sunday next.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**THE REFORM MOVEMENT.**—The recent official disclosures in France have borne their first political fruit in an imposing demonstration at Colmar; where, on Sunday last, 150 electors of the Department of the Upper Rhine assembled to denounce the public corruption. M. Rossée, first President of the Royal Court of Colmar, filled the chair; supported by M. Sturch, Deputy for the Upper Rhine, and several members of the Municipal Councils of Strasbourg and Mulhausen. The following toasts, given from the chair, were enthusiastically cheered—"Electoral reform," "The union of nations," "The French Revolution," "The realization of its doctrines and principles," "The organization of labour," and "The probity of public authorities." The King's health was received with solemn silence, followed by a cry for the "Marseillaise." In venting its ire against the formidable system of agitation which is being organised to promote a reform in the electoral and representative system, the *Débats*, as an organ of the cabinet, committed a capital mistake, of which the opposition has not been slow to avail itself, to the great annoyance of the cabinet and the cabinet's master. By way of fixing an indelible stigma on the reform association, the *Débats* apostrophised it as a revival of the "Club of the Jacobines," intimating, at the same time, that such a connexion must expose it to the execration of the whole constitutional party. This maladroit allusion has unearthed a certain journal kept by the then Duke de Chartres, now King of the French, from the month of November 1790 to March 1791, in which the active and zealous part taken by *Egalité fils* (as his Majesty was then called), as a member and official of the Jacobin Club, under Collot d'Herbois and Carra, are duly registered and recorded with the most unequivocal self-satisfaction in the first person. It appears from this that his Majesty was an assiduous attendant at its meetings; that he eagerly seized every favourable occasion of taking a part in its debates; that he was elected one of its *censeurs* (an official inspector); that he proposed or seconded many of its leading members, of whose patriotism he was, as he said, assured, &c. &c. An extract is pitilessly given, in leaded type, by the *National*, in which these and other equally curious things are recorded by *Egalité fils* in the first person, extending from 2nd Nov. 1790, to 10th March, 1791.

The *Courrier Français* publishes an article on Italy, in which it calls on all the states of that peninsula to join and make common cause against Austria, should the insurrection in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies oblige its sovereign to demand the intervention of that Power.

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.**—The colonies, seeing the rapid strides public opinion in the mother country is making in favour of slavery emancipation, have resolved to meet the wishes of their countrymen by taking the initiative in the question. The Colonial Council of Guadeloupe has addressed a petition to the King, in which it declares that it is anxious to join in preparing the way for emancipation, and that it has appointed a committee to prepare a complete and safe plan for the total abolition of slavery.

## PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 9th inst. have been received. Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker had despatched some ships of the line to Madeira and the Western Islands, to bring the people into obedience to her Most Faithful Majesty. Much discontent was felt at Lisbon owing to the terms of the amnesty, and the protocol not having been carried out to the letter, notwithstanding pressing notes from the representatives of the three intervening powers. Report said, that her Majesty having signed the protocol, wished to retract from its fulfilment.

A conjoint note had been issued by the representatives of the three powers, requesting the formation of a ministry conformably to the terms of the protocol. The note, at the same time that it acknowledges the royal prerogatives, does not admit of the nonfulfilment of stipulations solemnly agreed to, and to which Donna Maria is indebted for the preservation of her crown.

Oporto and other strongholds were being dismantled, and the guns conveyed to Lisbon. Signs of a revolutionary spirit still manifested themselves, and it was thought that the departure of the allied squadron would be the signal for new *émeutes*.

There were rumours afloat of intrigues between France and Spain to the detriment of British influence, and Sir W. Parker was reported to have met with a cold reception at court, whilst a warm one was given to General Concha. Commercial business was dull.

General Concha had returned to Spain with all his troops, with the exception of six battalions left at Oporto.

## BELGIUM.

**THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.**—The new ministers of Belgium took the oaths of office on the evening of the 12th, before the King.—The ministerial list has undergone no change; the portfolios are thus distributed:—Interior, M. Rogier; Foreign Affairs, M. d'Hoffschmidt; Justice, M. de Haussy; Finances, M. Veydt; Public Works, M. Frère-Orban; War, Baron Chazal. M. Liedts, governor of Brabant, has been made minister of state. M. de Vanderstraten-Ponthos, who was recently appointed minister plenipotentiary of Belgium at Rome, has been replaced in those functions by M. Leclercq, Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation.

## PRUSSIA.

The King's reply to the petitions of the Diet has been published at Berlin, of date the 24th July. To the demand for an extension of publicity in oral proceedings in criminal courts, his Majesty answers—"We have charged our Minister of Justice to take the necessary steps to introduce such method of proceedings in all the criminal courts of the provinces, with due regard to the circumstances of any particular province, and with the addition of any advantages gained by the experience during the interval." Five other paragraphs follow, which relate entirely to matters of local interest. It is to be observed that no reply whatever has been vouchsafed to the political petitions: thus, the petitions

demanding a revision of the letters patent of the 3rd February, and others, are passed over in silence.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 5th publishes the law, passed by the Diet, and approved of by the King, removing several of the civil disabilities under which the Jews of Prussia have hitherto suffered. The principal exceptions are, that they are still excluded from the representation, from judicial situations, and from educational offices, save those connected with natural science.

## GERMANY.

**THE TRIAL OF POLISH PRISONERS** implicated in the insurrection in Posen, which commenced on the 2nd inst., at Berlin, has been continued at considerable length. The prisoners, in number about two hundred, occupied five benches in the centre of the court. The tribunal was presided over by M. Koch, aided by seven judges and several assessors; the public prosecutor being M. Wentzel. Many lawyers from Posen had been called in to assist, by reason of their being practised in the Polish language. On coming into court, the prisoners themselves were greatly moved, many of them embracing each other after their long captivity. The first arraigned was Louis Miroslawski. When the act of accusation was read, he admitted its substantial correctness. On giving his defence, he asked to be allowed to speak in French; but this being objected to, he spoke in Polish. Although M. Wentzel did not understand Polish, he objected to the defence as "prolix;" and, in spite of a protest on the part of the prisoner's counsel, the interpreter had orders from the Court to state generally what Miroslawski had said, confining himself to the essential points. The prisoner, it appeared, had contended that the principles of the Democratic society to which he belonged were not correctly set forth in the accusation—"It did not give a definition of communism. Communism being an utopia, he said, it would have been necessary, in order to show what the communism of the society really was, that its project should succeed. The society did not demand a democracy such as that insinuated by the act of accusation. It desired neither a revolt nor anarchy, but its object was the independence of the people; an object only to be obtained by a dictatorship. The revolution was only to be presented to the people as an ideal one. Therefore there could be no real conspiracy." At the close of the defence, a protest was made on behalf of all the accused against the proceedings, particularly against the garbled translations. To the interrogatory the prisoner replied, that though the first movement was to have taken place at Posen, the principal aim of the association was against Russia, not Prussia. The trial of the second prisoner, Wladislaus Eusebius von Rosinski, was disposed of on the 3rd.

## ITALY.

It would appear that the Pope shared the opinion entertained by the people, that the Jesuits are hostile to his policy; for on the 31st July, the day for the festival of St. Ignatius, on which it has been the immemorial custom of Pontiffs to assist at the religious ceremonies, his Holiness abstained from taking any part in the celebration.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the troops ordered to march from the Austrian dominions towards the Italian frontier have been countermanded. The cause of this is not given; but the different regiments were to remain ready for marching at a moment's notice.

The Cardinal Secretary of State had selected, from the lists presented by the Governors of the different provinces, the deputies who are to assemble at Rome on the 5th November, to make known to the Pope the wishes and wants of the provinces. Twenty-three deputies have been thus appointed,—two for the city of Rome and one for its suburbs, two for Bologna, and one for each of the eighteen provinces, namely, Ferrara, Forli, Ravenna, Urbino and Pesaro, Velletri, Ancona, Macerato, Camerino, Fermo, Ascoli, Perugia, Spoleto, Rieti, Viterbo, Orvieto, Civita Vecchia, Frosinone, and Benevento. The Roman deputies are Prince Barberini, Signor Vanutelli, and Signor Launti.

Letters from Naples state that the bands of robbers in Calabria have increased to a most alarming extent. The Government has sent 8,000 men into the country to put them down, and 5,000 into the Abruzzi.

Advices from Bologna of the 7th have brought alarming reports of the state of Ferrara. On the 6th, that city was overrun by the Austrian troops, on the pretence that an officer had been arrested by the civic guard, which was disavowed by the cardinal legate. Patrols of Austrians traversed the town, which had orders to fire upon all persons who did not make a certain answer to the German (*qui vive?*) "Werdan." The cardinal legate made a formal protestation, attested by a notary, against this, and sent an express to Rome for instructions. It was confidently stated, that a division of Austrians had already fired on the people. Copies of the protestation had been sent to Rome, Verona, Milan, and to the governor of the fortress of Ferrara. The latest accounts state that the Austrian troops, on some trivial pretence, having issued from the citadel, overran the town, in spite of the remonstrances and protestations of the cardinal legate.

## SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne of the 8th have brought a manifesto, issued by the central committee of the Swiss Popular Association, the professed object of which is to refute the calumnies circulated against the association by the ultramontane party, by publishing, in an explicit manner, the object of the society, and its means of attaining it. This document only reproduces what has been previously announced by the association, namely, that its efforts are directed, by strictly legal means, to effect the expulsion of the Jesuits, the dissolution of the Sonderbund, and the revision of the pact of 1815. The last object is, however, in reality the great aim of the liberal party. They desire to render the confederation more compact as a whole, by strengthening the central or federal power, and rendering the cantonal governments more decidedly subordinate to it. Those states which, like France and Austria, desire to see Switzerland feeble and ready to fall an easy prey to any powerful neighbour, in case of a war, are opposed to this for obvious reasons. The vital question of the means of executing the resolutions of the diet in relation to the

cantons of the league, was to have come under discussion in the diet on Monday last; and the result is anxiously expected.

**DECISION OF THE DIET.**—Advices have been received from Berne to the 11th inst. A very animated debate had taken place in the diet on the 10th and 11th, on the report of the committee appointed to consider the proceedings of the cantons of the league so far as respects the importation of the matériel of war, the construction of entrenchments, and other works of defence, and the enrolment of troops. The recommendations of the committee were adopted by a majority of twelve whole cantons and two half ones, being the same majority exactly as that which voted the dissolution of the Sonderbund.

It appeared by the report that since the resolution of the diet for dissolving the Sonderbund, the lesser cantons have redoubled their activity, having organised the landsturm, and distributed arms and munitions. Considerable quantities of muskets and ammunition have arrived to them from Alsace, supplied, it is said, from the arsenals of Strasbourg, and from the north of Italy supplied by the Austrian government. The recommendations of the committee are, first, that the separatist cantons be required to abstain from all manifestations which tend to disturb the general tranquillity; and, secondly, that the other cantons be required to stop all convoys of arms, or ammunition, or other supplies of war, which may enter their territories, respectively, and to give due notice of such supplies to the federal government. These recommendations have been adopted in the diet by the same majority, twelve states and two half-states, as voted for the dissolution of the Sonderbund. It is thought that eventually the recessant cantons will submit without resistance.

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The "Britannia" royal mail steamer brings advices from New York to the 31st ult. The following are the political accounts, extracted from the *New York Herald*:—"Advices from Vera Cruz to the 18th instant mention that General Pierce, with 2,500 men, had a battle near National Bridge with 4,000 Mexicans, and defeated them. The Mexicans lost about 150. General Pierce returned to Vera Cruz for reinforcements. Later accounts, however, do not confirm this statement. They say that General Pierce had encamped ten miles from the city, when scouts from his rear-guard came in and reported that a large force of Mexicans were at the National Bridge, marching towards Vera Cruz. Everything was got ready for an expected attack. The shipping removed from between the city and the Castle. General Pierce came in and took a reinforcement of 700 men, and again marched to meet the enemy. Colonel De Russy, who went out from Tampico to see what had become of the American prisoners on their way to Tampico, was attacked by 1,200 Mexicans at Huequetla. He was surrounded, and placed in great peril, but he cut his way through the enemy's lines, with the loss of twenty killed and ten wounded. General Scott was still at Puebla. Generals Cadwallader and Pillow were at Perote. They had defeated the Mexicans at Lahoya. We learn of the appointment of Commissioners by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist, at San Martin Tesmalauca, on the 8th, and through him the terms offered by the President. A letter from Mexico, dated the 2nd, says there is no doubt but that the treaty will be concluded immediately by the Commissioners, the peace party is so strong, and that Santa Anna will probably pronounce for peace. The names of the Commissioners given are Garostise, Baronda, and Tornel." Other accounts, however, throw doubts upon the reported appointment of Commissioners also.

From Canada we have accounts to the 29th ult. The Parliament had adjourned, after repealing all differential duties. An address to the crown had been voted, praying the repeal of the Navigation Laws, so far as they bear upon the colony. The immigration from Ireland and the dreadful mortality among the emigrants attracted great attention, and excited much discussion. On the 28th the Governor-General closed the session.

"I can see no present prospect of peace," says the *Times* correspondent, "and yet it may take place in ten days. This Government is most heartily sick of the war, and none more so than Mr. Polk. It is a ridiculous false pride that induces him to continue it. An open, frank, and manly policy would secure a treaty of peace in one month. Such an elevated statesman as Henry Clay would soon accomplish this desirable object. I regret to add that I fear Mr. Polk is more anxious to terminate the war than Santa Anna or his adherents, but he knows not how."

## TURKEY.

Constantinople letters of the 27th, bring important news of the capture of the chief of Kurdistan, Bederhan Bey, who, as is known, had shut himself up in the fortress of Orak Kaleesi. He surrendered to Osman Pacha after three days of obstinate defence, and has been sent to Constantinople, where he is momentarily expected. Whilst this portion of the empire has submitted to the authority of the Sultan, another province has rebelled against the Porte. The district of Malacassa, in Upper Albania, has risen against the government. That this revolt should have occurred in the midst of a number of Imperial troops has occasioned surprise to all. Immediately on the receipt of this news the government sent two battalions of regular troops to Malacassa, which it is hoped will suffice to quiet the revolt.

## NEW ZEALAND.

**SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION.**—By advices from New Zealand, to the 20th of March, we learn that the land question between the natives and the governor had been adjusted, at an interview held between his excellency and several of the chiefs. The amount of compensation to be received by the natives is £5,000; namely, £2,000 for the disputed lands at Parrau, and £3,000 for the Wairau. The money was to be paid down in five yearly instalments. £1,000 of the amount is to be paid this year; two payments of £1,100 will be made in the next two years; and the remainder will be paid in the two following years, the last instalment being paid in 1857. By the concession just made, the government obtain all the land from Wairau to the farms comprised in the New Zealand Company's limits. On the middle island, also, considerable quantities of land

have been given up. The natives, during the discussion, evinced great anxiety about the release of Rau Rarahu, but the government declined giving him up. The news respecting the settlement of the long-pending dispute with the aborigines had of course diffused great satisfaction throughout the colony.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**MR. CORDEN AT STETTIN.**—Aug. 7.—Mr. Richard Cobden arrived here from Berlin, after a stay of eleven days in that city, and was received at the terminus by a large number of his friends and admirers. A grand entertainment was to be given that evening in his honour, at the Hotel de Presse. He will proceed tomorrow morning, by way of Dantzic and Königsberg, to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and return thence by Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hamburg, where it is now expected that he will not arrive till near the end of September. This latter place will terminate Mr. Cobden's grand continental tour, and, doubtless, place the crowning honour upon his triumphal career.

**POLAND.**—The Poles, Theophilus Wisniowski and Joseph Kapuscinski, were executed on the 31st of July, at Lenber. The execution was looked on as a martyrdom. On the scaffold, the victims urged the people to persevere for the liberation of Poland. Crowns of flowers were showered upon them as they proceeded to their death. It was a triumph rather than an execution.

**THE CHOLERA IN THE CAUCASUS.**—The *Constitutionne* states that the cholera is raging with intense severity amongst the Russian army of the Caucasus. It has already carried off the General, Major Kowalewski, and Colonel Prince Orbellian. The malady has diminished in some detachments of the army and increased in others. It is added that the cholera has appeared in some of the mountain districts not under the dominion of Russia.

Letters from Rome, of the 31st ult., mention that the number of persons implicated in the late conspiracy, confined in the Castle of St. Angelo, was about 80. One of them, the Chevalier Minardi, was said to have made important disclosures.

#### THE TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION—DINNER IN HONOUR OF MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S RETURN.

A Commemorative Festival, to celebrate the return of George Thompson to Parliament as one of the Members of the Tower Hamlets, took place on Wednesday at the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end, when about 350 gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous entertainment. The banquet was celebrated in a large marquee erected in the beautiful grounds of the above tavern, and the appearance of the whole, both during the repast and as the evening advanced, when the tent was brilliantly illuminated, was imposing in the extreme. It was a most glorious welcome to the hero of the day; and the unanimity and vigour with which this as well as all the circumstances connected with the election have been carried through, will afford lasting proof of what may be done when right hearts and right minds combine in the avowal and maintenance of right principles.

Shortly after the time announced, the honourable gentleman, the guest of the evening, entered, and advanced to the centre table amidst the hearty plaudits of the company, and took his seat to the right of the Chairman, T. H. Fry, Esq. Among the company present, at the cross table we observed C. Pearson, Esq., the newly-elected Member for Lambeth; D. W. Wire, Esq.; Dr. Epps; Edward Miall, Esq.; Henry Vincent, Esq.; Dr. Oxley; Josiah Conder, Esq.; P. Crellin, Esq.; Major Graham; Captain Cogan; S. Harford, Esq.; W. Geesin, Esq.; J. P. Bull, Esq.; J. M. Hare, Esq.; Charles Reed, Esq.; J. C. Williams, Esq.; James Carter, Esq.; J. M. Webb, Esq.; John Kingsley, Esq.; Mr. H. S. Seaborne and Mr. John Glanville, ministers.

The repast ended, and the cloth removed.

The CHAIRMAN gave "Her Majesty, the Queen," as also "Prince Albert and the Royal Family."

HENRY VINCENT, Esq., then rose, and was received with the most vociferous cheering. He said:—

Fellow-countrymen—The toast which I am requested to propose is one which is very dear to my heart—one which I have always striven to identify myself with from my earliest days—"The People, the only legitimate source of sovereign authority" [loud cheers]. This toast, always appropriate in public assemblies, and the adoption of which detracts nothing from the dignity of the Crown—this toast, always appropriate, appears even more so now when we are met to celebrate one of the most powerful democratic victories ever achieved [cheers]. For, gentlemen—[cries of "Turn round!"] Mr. Vincent: "I have not two faces!"—laughter and cheers—the success you have achieved is not only important, because achieved by an unexampled majority, but because you have selected as your representative a man not distinguished by his connexion with the aristocracy, but one who is distinguished by the nobility of his character, the honesty of his heart, the fervour of his genius, and by an impassioned eloquence never surpassed. And now, gentlemen, I would wish to dwell on the great sentiment contained in the words of the toast. I have long felt that mankind is in a state of comparative ignorance, as yet, as to the position which the peoples of the world ought to occupy in the presence of their respective governments; and I never found that that man proved his common-sense by a blind subservience to his political rulers, without ascertaining whether the foundation on which that rule stood was a consecration to the good of the people, or otherwise. Governments were made for men, and not men for Governments [hear, hear]. The great end they should all have in view is the good of the governed; and when this ceases to be their object, then it is the duty of the people to effect such reforms as shall make the acts of Government comport with those great principles of truth and justice contained in the Scriptures. I am conscious that this great principle excites alarm in the minds of timid men; and yet, if there is no truth in this doctrine, how can the world ever advance to that more glorious day when all slavery shall be extinguished and the rights of mankind established? And, gentlemen, I could never feel that this sentiment contained in it anything subversive of order; I never felt that it was subversive of the rights of property or of the claims of intellect; but I do know that only in proportion as the world has acted on this principle has it made progress. Look at this vast city—pass through any of its streets—look at the wealth in it;—mark in Westminster those refinements and luxuries with which they are surrounded, and answer me, Who created that vast city?—the industrial part of the people from the time the first stone was laid. The men who

have entered the mine, wanting the light of the sun,—the weaver at his loom,—the artisan,—the always plying,—these, these are the strength and glory of the nations [loud cheers]. And I feel, that in proportion as we recognize the real value of such as these, so shall we see that the world is in a state of security,—when their rights shall be justly extended to them, when representation shall be a veritable thing, and instead of sons of peers and the aristocracy we shall have men like George Thompson [tremendous cheering] lifting up their voices side by side with the voices of the great, blending in one sweet gale, and productive of a perfect concord [cheers]. Gentlemen, this doctrine is valuable, because it is a doctrine which has yet to regenerate England. I have lately returned from an agricultural district. These men, under the influence of the aristocracy, have scarcely had a will of their own—they are obliged to go with the farm the same as the farmstead; they vote with the aristocracy because they feel that their bread goes with their vote. But the spirit of popular sovereignty is beginning to get in, and the doctrine was growing in strength, because the middle classes were no longer afraid of it; but, as in the case of the glorious election they met to celebrate, they had shook hands with the working classes, and united to return a talented and an honest man [loud applause]. It was a great and a glorious thing for Hackney to shake hands with the toiling million of Whitechapel, and to say to them, "Hard-working brothers, our interests are the same, let us henceforth walk and work together" [loud cheers]. This was better far than the cant of those who mourned over the ignorance of the working classes, and kindly come forward to educate them by means of State schools [hear, hear]. We had secured liberty in religion, and education ought to be as free as religion [cheers]. The news of this great triumph had reached him on the hustings at Ipswich, by a railway express, after he had been defeated. But he did not despair, for he knew that they never were and never could be defeated. There was not a truth in religion, science, or politics, which had not been contended against in all ages; and at the very moment when the enemies of truth vaunted, then Providence gave the virtuous the opportunity,—it led them to the citadel of the foe, they routed their enemies, and planted the emblem of victory on its walls [loud cheers]. The railway was another democratic element, which those who were desirous of keeping things as they were should not permit to exist. Nothing but the old lumbering wagon could do that; and Colonel Sibthorp's antipathy to the railway was quite natural [laughter]. The news of that great triumph was received with the utmost enthusiasm at Ipswich, the people of which cried, "The people of the Tower Hamlets are better than we" [loud cheers]. And he was happy to say that Mr. Thompson had accepted an invitation to a great dinner at Ipswich, to celebrate their defeat [cheers and laughter]. One of the most gratifying things connected with the election was, that the Dissenters had supported Mr. Thompson, so generally and so nobly, on the broad ground that he would defend and maintain the great principles of Dissent, and advocate the duty of each Church to maintain itself, without taking any man's chairs, tables, or money, who conscientiously dissented from them [loud cheers]. The separation of Church and State was a direct emanation from the doctrine of the Gospel itself, which was one of the most democratic books ever bestowed upon man.

Mr. Vincent concluded an eloquent speech by proposing the toast, which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

D. W. WIRE, Esq., then addressed the meeting:—

He said, the speech which had just been addressed to that numerous assembly, would have been a more fitting introduction to the toast which he was about to propose, for it was the sovereignty of the people which had returned Mr. G. Thompson to Parliament, and he was about to propose the electors who had sent him there to work out the great principle of human liberty and progress [loud cheers]. They, as the largest of the metropolitan constituencies, had shown their attachment to popular principles, by sending a man who had no claims upon them on the score of a noble ancestry, but who could refer to fifteen years' character, the whole of which period he had spent in promoting the cause of human freedom and enlightenment [cheers]. When the cause of the West Indian slaves was at a discount, many years ago, Mr. Thompson came forward, took it up, and never rested until the principle that a man was a being, and not a "thing," was recognized by the Legislature. The emancipation of the slaves, achieved by his hon. friend, was a greater victory than Waterloo or Trafalgar, or all the triumphs of brute force from the beginning of time [applause]—when the slave was emancipated. Mr. Thompson then turned his attention to another great effort, and gave powerful assistance in the grand struggle for freeing commerce from the shackles with which an erroneous system of monopoly had fettered it [cheers]. That movement, which practically invited all nations to believe and act on the principle of mutual interest, and to believe that in reciprocity and freely exchanging their respective productions, they were not only promoting their own prosperity, but carrying out a dispensation of Divine Providence [loud cheers]. Free trade triumphant, his honourable friend had next become the advocate of a fallen and oppressed Prince [hear, hear]—who had suffered grievous injustice at the hands of the British and Indian authorities [hear, hear]. For such deeds as these they had given him their votes, and he now most heartily congratulated his hon. friend on the position he had achieved, and also most heartily congratulated that great constituency on having sent him to Parliament [hear, hear, and cheers]. Yes, that election was the best reutation of the finality doctrines of certain parties that could be given, and told them that the destiny of man was onwards—its grand ultimatum universal freedom and happiness [great applause]. If he mistook not, even the defeats of this election were triumphs [hear, hear]. At Ipswich, at Halifax, and elsewhere, the advocates of popular principles had not been returned; but these principles had been sown broadcast, would spring up, and bring forth an abundant harvest [hear, hear]. He had the highest pleasure in proposing the 6,268 electors of that borough who, unbought, unsolicited, uncorrupted, and unpurchaseable, had, on the broad ground of principle alone, placed his hon. friend at the head of the poll [cheers]. He rejoiced that they had returned an old friend of freedom of trade and freedom of religion, who was for the abolition of all those distinctions which excluded a man from place and power because he thought for himself [loud cheers]. Henceforth there would be none of these exclusions [hear, hear]. Henceforth they had before them a career which only the poet or the prophet could adequately conceive or describe—the march of the people onwards in knowledge and arts, science, virtue, and freedom [great applause].

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the toast of the evening. He said:—

I could have wished that some one more competent had been selected to fill my post, though no one has taken a deeper interest, or been a more willing worker in the cause than myself. But I have one consolation. We are all actuated by one spirit; and what have I to do but to give

the key-note to this assembly, and then let the chorus come up to our honoured guest like music to his ears. I give the health of George Thompson, Esq. It had been asked, "Who is George Thompson?" [Loud laughter and applause, and a cry of "Ask George Offer."] That was an infant's cry when they first heard it, but it has grown in strength, and the answer to it had now been heard in the Court of St. James's, in the West-end clubs, in the Court of Proprietors [hear], and in Printing-house-square [cheers]. That question will traverse the wide world, and on the winds of heaven shall come back the response, "The avenger of wrong, the hater of oppression, the friend of man." I believe you have achieved a noble triumph, even for the man. Sprung from the people, identified with the people, prepared to stand or fall with the people, here he stands; he cannot boast of his ancestry, of the aids and appliances of noble birth; but by the efforts of his genius and talents he has presented himself to you, and you have thought him worthy of the trust committed to him. He will not betray that trust; he will preserve it, he will lay it out, not for himself, but for you. And, gentlemen, he has achieved a noble triumph for our principles—the principles of truth, of righteousness, of equity, of civil and religious equality; and now let us one and all strive that the advancement and growth of these principles shall so prevail, that the people of the world shall become one universal family, and recognize in the rights of one the rights of all.

The Chairman concluded by proposing the toast, which elicited the long, loud, and enthusiastic applause of the company, which was revived on

Mr. THOMPSON presenting himself.

He said he never did prepare a speech for the purpose of returning thanks, and it was his belief that he never could do so; but he would give a trifle if, among those present in that great meeting, he could find one who would be of a different opinion, or get up and be an opponent [cheers and laughter]. He could do nothing without opposition. He was a sort of stormy petrel, and had lived so long an Ishmaelish sort of life that he was unable to acknowledge their kindness to him as he ought [hear, hear, and cheers]. But it was right that he should acknowledge the disinterestedness of the friends around him, who had placed him in the honourable position he now had the happiness to fill [cheers]. He could, however, truly say, that during the election his thoughts had not been so much for himself as for those who in the country were battling for the same principles of success against greater odds [hear, hear, and loud cheers]. As far, however, as all these elections had gone, he knew of nothing that could prove a single drawback to the enjoyment of that meeting, except, perhaps, that they might regret that they had not done more for these principles. But there never was an election carried on more purely, more disinterestedly, than the election for the Tower Hamlets [cheers]. As for himself, he could only say, that when he was applied to to stand, he had done what was very unusual with him. He sat down in the solitude of his chamber, and there, after much thought, he resolved that whether he lost or won, sank or swam, he would keep back nothing of the truth—that he would speak out on all matters of national interest. He was glad he had kept his resolution [cheers, and cries of "So are we!"]. And it was most gratifying to find that not only there, but everywhere else, the principles he held had only to be spoken out to be responded to [cheers]. As he began, so he would continue [applause]. They had a right to be proud of their victory, which was unparalleled in the history of elections. And how was it obtained? By union [cheers]. He could not point to the Dissenters and say, I owe my election to you, to the free-traders, or to the Chartists—all had united in returning him [cheers]. He could have wished that others whom he saw around him had been sent with him. They had been engaged in sowing the seeds for many years, and it would have been gratifying that they should have reaped even the present partial harvest. But perhaps it was that, in the decrees of Divine Providence, they had a still more great and important work to perform out of doors. Perhaps it was well that they should continue to labour longer among the people, and work until the harvest was fully ripe, when he trusted that they themselves, accompanied by the ripe sheaves, would enter the House, shouting the harvest home [great applause]. The hon. gentleman proceeded at some length to show that the triumph of the principles advocated by himself and those around, had been mainly owing to the manner in which the press had taken them up, and next very eloquently and powerfully explained and advocated the principles of Nonconformists and of the Chartists. The same principle which the Dissenters applied to religion was applied by the extreme Reform party to politics. From the beginning he had boldly and frankly declared, that he went entirely with the unenfranchised classes. To them he was deeply indebted for the unity with which they had acted, and the earnestness with which they had exerted themselves. One peculiarity of the election had been, that they had not had a single man from the Reform Club to aid; not a single paid agent; and not a lawyer. The men who had carried it were new to the business of electioneering, and they had done it all the better for that [cheers]. The honourable gentleman concluded a long and eloquent address, by inculcating upon all the advocates of progress the necessity and advantages of union. He especially urged upon the Dissenters the adoption of a more liberal and comprehensive policy, without which they could scarcely expect that other sections of the movement party would sympathise with their particular and exclusive objects. With respect to the election, he put himself out of the question altogether. He saw nothing in it but the triumph of a great principle; and all that he desired was, to be permitted to do all in his power for its continued advancement. When the time came for standing in another place, he would be found there, as now, pleading the cause of the unenfranchised and humblest classes of the community [loud cheers]. Whether his connexion with the borough was long or short, he hoped they would never lose each other's respect, and though they might get more able, he could assure them they would never find a more honest representative [prolonged applause].

Mr. THOMPSON then proposed the health of the Chairman.

Mr. FRY returned thanks. He attributed their success to the fact, that during the entire contest they had acted together. They were now friends, whatever they were when they first met, and were prepared to do their duty another time, and to bring in another member with Mr. Thompson [loud cries of "Miall!"] He had been requested to mention one matter. They had only half done their duty until they returned their member free of expense; and he now called upon those who approved of their objects, and approved of their principles, to come forward with subscriptions for that purpose.

Mr. CHARLES REED, one of the Honorary Secretaries, then read the first list of subscriptions.

Several other lists were subsequently read, amounting in all to about £400.

Mr. JOSIAH CONDER, in a very handsome and generous speech, proposed "Edward Miall, and the deserving, though unsuccessful, champions of popular rights at the late election" [cheers]. He did not draw up the toast, and might object to the word unsuccessful, for though Mr. Miall had not been returned for Halifax, he had driven away one Whig altogether, and by forcing the Chancellor of the Exchequer into a coalition with a Tory, had seriously damaged his political character and prospects [hear, hear].

Mr. MIALL was received with great applause.

After congratulating the meeting on the glorious triumph which they had achieved by the return of Mr. Thompson, he thanked the meeting most heartily for the manner in which they had responded to the toast. Unsuccessful was a word which might be used in two senses—in the popular sense, and as applied to a reality. The committee had used it in the first. No man could be unsuccessful who had a great principle to battle for and expound. He was not unsuccessful at Halifax, but the contrary. His object was not a seat in Parliament. [A voice: "Oh! of course not"—cheers, confusion, and laughter.] He repeated, that at Halifax he was in the highest degree successful. The principles he had advocated there had driven the colleague of the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer out of the field, and had driven him into the arms of his enemies [cheers]. The Nonconformists had driven many up to, at all events, a hustings profession, and made some rather saucy people eat dirt [cheers]. Mr. Macaulay, for instance [cries of "Hear, hear"]. Edinburgh had had its "bray," and brayed him out of the field, and the soreness of the party was evident, by the manner in which the Whig and Whig-Radical Press abused the people of Modern Athens. They talked of Mr. Macaulay as the most eminent of modern statesmen [hear, hear]. That he was a brilliant essayist he admitted, but to talk of him as an eminent statesman, was the merest cant and clap-trap [hear]. A statesman! What great principle had he ever put forward, even though he had admitted them at other times, when their enunciation might lead to damage his chances of holding place? [hear, hear]. Edinburgh, thanks to the Nonconformists, had rejected the brilliant dialectician, that they might have an honest man [loud cheers]. The speaker then at some length satirized the manner in which the Whig Press had taken advantage of Mr. Thompson's modest and honourable acknowledgment that he had not the advantages of education, and humourously compared Mr. Thompson's learning and eloquence with that of Major-General Fox. He then turned to the late elections, and the principles on which the Nonconformists had acted. Nonconformity was identical with the principle of liberty. In religious matters, it developed itself in Dissent; in politics, in Chartism [cheers]. For himself, he was for the politics of Christianity, and had never hesitated to identify himself with the six points of the People's Charter. Nonconformity was a war against an aggressive policy on the part of the Government, by which they attempted to get possession first of the brain, and then of the consciences of the people, by means of what they called education. The Chancellor of the Exchequer boasted that his return was a proof that the nation was in favour of the Government scheme. But a working man in the assembly gave an answer which he trusted Sir C. Wood would carry back with him to the Cabinet. He said, "Give us our rights, and we'll educate ourselves" [great applause]. He contended that the Nonconformists had been successful in their war against the Minutes in Council. Lord John might be a bold man [hear, hear]—he was a bold man; but he was only bold when he had to oppose the people. He was a coward when he had to oppose the aristocracy. He was determined when in the wrong, and only pliant when he had got the right pig by the ear [cheers]. But bold as he might be in the wrong, he must be bold indeed, if he could misstate or mistake the nature and effects of that election they had now met to celebrate. After some further observations, Mr. Miall concluded by again returning thanks, and sat down amidst great cheering.

Dr. EPPS proposed "Charles Pearson, Esq., and the new Radical Members of the House of Commons." In returning Mr. Pearson, the electors of Lambeth sent in not only a man of talent, but a man who, though holding the situation of City Solicitor, was yet an advocate for reforming the abuses of that Corporation. He himself was one of the rejected candidates [hear, and laughter]. One fact, however, connected with his election he would mention, namely, that his friends had returned him his cheques untouched, and paid all the expenses of his election themselves. He hoped that such actions would be followed by the constituencies paying their members of Parliament, without waiting for an Act to compel them to do so [hear].

Mr. CHARLES PEARSON, M.P., was most enthusiastically cheered on rising. He was ever, as he was now, the advocate of popular principles—their advocate at a time when it was neither popular nor profitable to do so. No man had a right to brand him with inconsistency, because, impelled by his necessities, he had accepted a situation which did not in the least bind him to maintain any abuse whatever. He heard for the first time that night Mr. Vincent and Mr. Miall as political advocates, and there was not a single principle which they had enunciated with which he did not agree, and which he was not prepared to support in Parliament [cheers]. Mr. Pearson concluded by saying that his main object in going into Parliament was to effect most important improvements in our criminal law, more especially with reference to our treatment of juvenile criminals; and but for that he should have left the field to younger men.

Mr. THOMPSON proposed the health of the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Crellin, Fry, C. Reed, and Williams,—of whose devoted exertions he could not speak too highly.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied in a very neat speech, and ascribed the victory which had been achieved mainly to the young men of the Tower Hamlets.

"The Executive and District Committees, and Vice-Presidents and Stewards," was responded to by Mr. R. SMITH.

GEORGE THOMPSON proposed the health of Rungoo Bapogee, the accredited agent of the dethroned Rajah of Sattara, to which that gentleman replied in his native dialect, interpreted by Major Graham.

H. VINCENT then proposed "The Ladies," which was received most rapturously, and the company separated at eleven o'clock.

MR. COBDEN.—We are glad to learn that recent letters from Mr. Cobden state, that his lengthened tour on the Continent has completely restored his health.

LANDLORD INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.—Mr. Rice R. Clayton, formerly member for Aylesbury as the nominee of the Duke of Buckingham, has addressed a letter to that nobleman, complaining of the withdrawal of his support. Mr. Clayton says he cannot attribute this loss of confidence to the votes given by him for the recent Corn-law and Tariff reforms, because he observes that his Grace continues his good-will to other members who voted in the same way. Mr. Clayton proceeds to make a charge against the Duke: at the election for Aylesbury, his agent locked up a large body of the electors in the George Inn, who were set free only on condition of voting according to directions. In proof, Mr. Clayton refers to the poll-book, as showing how 269 electors, of whom 89 were pledged to vote for him, split their votes between Mr. Deering, "your Grace's friend," and Lord Nugent, the Liberal candidate. The Duke replies—"With regard to circumstances connected with the election which your letter details, I have, no hesitation in stating, that if such occurred, they were without my cognizance, direction or approbation."

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 18.

### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SOMERSET, WEST.—TAUNTON, TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK.—I send you the second day's gross poll to the latest period at which it has been possible for me to get in the district returns:—

Moody (C) .....	3,252
Hood (C) .....	3,123
Bouverie (L) .....	2,498
Escott (L) .....	2,470

KILKENNY COUNTY.—Like the celebrated "Kilkenny cats," of illustrious memory, the four Repealers are fighting it out, tooth and nail. At the close of the poll on Saturday night the numbers were as follows:—

Hely .....	115
Butler .....	89
Greene .....	87
Welch .....	66

The candidate who tops the list is of "high Conservative" principles, while the third was, in his more youthful days, a devoted champion of Orangeism of the true purple dye.

KILDARE COUNTY.—ATHY, Monday.—The polling commenced at nine o'clock, and at half-past one it stood as follows:—

Marquis of Kildare (Whig) .....	100
Mr. Bourke (Conservative) .....	79
Mr. O'Neil (Repealer) .....	69

Majority for Mr. Bourke over Mr. O'Neil 10

Even from the foregoing early return it may be inferred that the contest, as far as regards the Repealer and the Conservative, will be an extremely close one.

MAYO COUNTY.—There are five candidates for this county: Mr. R. Dillon Browne, Mr. J. M. McDonnell, Mr. G. H. Moore, Mr. J. Dennis Browne, and Mr. J. Patrick Somers. The nomination took place on Saturday; the polling was to commence on Monday.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *National* brings more charges of corruption against the Government. The *Mouche* of Magon announces the formation of Swiss committees in Paris, Lyons, Bourg, Besancon, Strasburgh, and Grenoble, on the plan of the Polish committees. In case war be provoked by Austria or Piedmont, those committees will give the aid of revolutionary France to Switzerland, which they regard as the representative of the cause of the people.

SPAIN.—The *Correo*, M. Salamanca's organ, states that the reconciliation of the royal couple would shortly follow the return of the Queen to the capital. According to a report in circulation, M. Pacheco was to retire from office subsequently to the Cabinet Council, which was to be held on Friday should the reconciliation not take place. In that case M. Salamanca was to be charged with the re-construction of the new Cabinet. In Catalonia and other northern districts, the Carlist bands were very numerous. The war was characterized by the utmost barbarity. All taken in arms on each side were killed without mercy. A general rising of the Carlists is shortly expected.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Constitutionnel* states, that Mr. Peel read to the President of the Diet a despatch from Lord Palmerston, declaring, amongst other things, that England will oppose any intervention destined to paralyse the legal action of the Diet.

PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON.—The royal travellers were at Carnarvon on Sunday. Prince Albert landed, and, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited Carnarvon Castle, where a loyal address was presented to him by the authorities. The Fairy, with her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and suite, then passed through the straits, followed only by the Black Eagle, Captain Southall, the next smallest vessel of the squadron. The three large steamers went round by Holyhead. At the Menai-bridge the Prince again landed, and walked over it. He afterwards took an excursion to Penrhyn Castle, the stately seat of the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P. During the Prince's absence the Corporation of Bangor, who had followed the Fairy in a post-chaise to Bangor, came off alongside the yacht, and presented a congratulatory address to her Majesty. The Queen slept on board the Victoria and Albert, which was brought up near Beaumaris. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning the royal squadron bore away to the northward, the weather being, as on the preceding day, very favourable. They reached Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, at half-past eleven A.M. On arriving there, fires were lighted on the headlands, and immense crowds of the people thronged the brow; guns were fired from Castle Mona and Fort Ann; 50 row boats, with lads and boys, thronged around the Royal yacht, with cheers and huzzas; but none of the authorities appeared to address her Majesty. The squadron stayed

about 15 minutes, and then moved on their voyage around by Ramsay and the point of Ayr. In the course of the evening the Royal Squadron arrived off the Ayr Roads, near the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. The Queen wore a white bonnet and blue veil. Prince Albert was dressed in Scotch grey. The Prince Royal was in a white canvas frock, like a young midshipman. All along the route the Royal squadron were visited by steamers from the various ports, especially from Liverpool.

We understand that General Lord Strathford is to be raised to the earldom, and that Lords Acheson and Cremorne and Sir R. Bulkeley Philipps, Bart., will be created peers of the realm. Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Colin Halkett, are soon to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath.—*Times*.

THE LATE DR. J. R. LYNCH.—Yesterday, a public meeting was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the widow and family of the late Dr. J. R. Lynch, who for so long a period had devoted himself to the development of means for the prevention of disease and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the labouring population. Amongst the subscribers is Lord John Russell and other distinguished noblemen.

THE WEATHER.—Last night the weather was very unfavourable, and this day there is no improvement,—continual, though not heavy, rain prevailing. "H.P." the *Times*' meteorological correspondent, calls attention to the meteoric phenomena of the weather:—

Shooting stars had been very prevalent during the evenings of last week, but on Sunday evening these meteors darted across all parts of the heavens in different directions; at the same time brilliant flashes of sheet lightning shot forth from the east, illuminating the sky beyond the horizon westward. In front of the spot whence the lightning came was a long mass of black clouds, which rose up and discharged their aqueous contents in copious torrents of rain from eleven o'clock till past midnight. During this heavy rain I heard no thunder; consequently this discharge must have been occasioned by the electric current. Last evening was still more extraordinary. As night set in the stars were obscured by a canopy of thin cloud, which was illuminated by most beautiful silvery coruscations, very similar to those produced by the aurora borealis, but the clouds were not so divided as they then generally are. This illumination continued without any definite place of emanation until eleven o'clock, when the source was clearly discovered in the north, and at a quarter past eleven the rain began to fall very heavily, accompanied by occasional flashes of light, until a quarter to twelve o'clock, when there was one vivid flash, which was succeeded by a peal of thunder. From this time the rain was not so heavy, but continued till past midnight without any more thunder. The nights have been exceedingly warm.

TWO SOIREEs are to come off this evening in honour of defeated candidates—the one at Huddersfield, where G. W. Alexander was defeated; the other at Ipswich, where Henry Vincent is to be entertained. At the latter meeting George Thompson, Esq., M.P., will be present.

THE INGLORIOUS VICTORY.—The Liberal press boasts much of the triumph of Lord John Russell in the City over the united opposition of Tories and Dissenters; and many are the attempts to prove, by the citation of solitary cases, that, after all, "the rogues did relent." The *Morning Herald*, in a recent article, states without hesitation, that had the Dissenters been left to play their own game, the Premier would certainly have graced the rear of the poll; and states it as an undisputed fact, that for every five votes withheld by the Nonconformists, ten were given by Churchmen to support the "Bishop-making Minister." An admission is at the same time made, that the Dissenters acted no treacherous part; for, while they declined voting for Lord John, they refused to a man to support the Tory candidates, not excepting "good Protestant Mr. Bevan," who, as a member of the Evangelical Alliance, was found everywhere proclaiming himself a most enlightened Liberal, seeing that he would oppose all and every endowment—to the Church of Rome!—*Nonconformist Elector*.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE IN THE CITY.—On Saturday afternoon, John Ovenstone, who has for some time past been carrying on business as an upholsterer in Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, attempted to murder Mr. G. Crawley, a highly respectable wine merchant, carrying on business in the lower part of the house numbered 12, Mark-lane, just above the New Corn Exchange, on the opposite side of the way. On that day he called on Mr. Crawley, and raved out in a great passion, "What do you mean by doing what you have done?" The unfortunate gentleman had only time to reply, "Why, Mr. Ovenstone, you know that I have only done ——" when Ovenstone cried out, "Take that!" at the same moment discharging the contents of a loaded pistol at Mr. Crawley. The wounded man was removed to the hospital. When Mr. Crawley's clerk saw his master was wounded, he closed the door, and locked the attempted murderer in. He had hardly done so before a second report of firearms was heard to proceed from the place. A party of the City police immediately repaired to the house, and constables Strickland and Edmonds entered, and found Ovenstone sitting in a chair, with a couple of pistols near him, and blood flowing in copious streams from his head and face. They immediately secured both the pistols and Ovenstone, and having placed him in a cab, they took him to Guy's Hospital. From the latest intelligence, it appears that both Mr. Crawley and the attempted murderer are in a fair way of recovery, the bullets having been extracted in both instances, and no unfavourable symptoms supervening.

THE REGISTRATION.—The lists of county and borough voters were published by the overseers of the poor throughout the kingdom on Sunday, the 1st of August, and are now exposed for inspection at the doors of all churches and chapels. We would impress upon the Liberals the duty of immediately attending to those lists. From the 1st to the 25th inst., persons entitled to be on the lists, or whose names have been omitted, or improperly put on, may have their name correctly inserted by sending claims (in proper form) to the overseers. The same period is allowed for making objections to persons improperly put on the lists.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

We continue well supplied with foreign wheat, flour, and oats, but not much of anything else. We have a fair inquiry to-day for flour and oats; other articles but little sought for; prices for all as on Monday.—Wheat, 660 qrs. English, 14,060 qrs. foreign; Barley, 40 qrs. English, 2,310 qrs. foreign; Oats, 100 qrs. English, 29,540 qrs. foreign; Flour, 720 sacks English, 9,580 barrels foreign.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.

For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.

Half a Column . . £1 | Column . . . . . £2

The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclusive of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a considerable reduction.

At the solicitation of many of our readers, we have struck off, in a handbill form, for wider circulation, the first article on "The Politics of Christianity," which may be had at this office, by those who wish to distribute them, at 2s. 6d. per hundred. We shall probably continue to act upon the same plan in regard to the succeeding articles, should the demand for them encourage the undertaking.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1847.

### SUMMARY.

THE general election is just at its close. One more English county return, and a very few Irish and Scotch returns, will complete the list. Our readers well know, that members have been classified by the daily papers into three divisions, headed respectively by Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, and Lord George Bentinck. Taking this classification as the basis upon which to rest a computation of the relative strength of parties, Lord John Russell is supposed to have gained in the last election about forty-seven seats, equivalent to ninety-four votes on a division. Even this, however, will leave him but a very narrow majority, unless he should attach to himself, by the general tenor of his policy, the followers of Sir R. Peel; and it is pretty certain that such policy would very speedily stir up mutiny amongst his own supporters, a very large proportion of whom are Radicals, bent on further progress. Two things are tolerably certain,—the further development of Lord John's favourite endowment principle is rendered impossible—that scheme is nipped in the bud; and the completion of commercial reform becomes a matter of State necessity. The gain, therefore, to freedom, civil and religious, is incalculable; and whatever may become of the existing Ministry, there can be no doubt that genuine liberalism has accomplished a splendid and most important triumph.

And, truly, the task before Lord John Russell will require for its accomplishment greater exertions, more forecast, and a far higher order of statesmanship than he has hitherto evinced. He has to deal now, for the first time, with a mass of materials of the most heterogeneous character, and imbued with considerable independence of spirit, and to bring them into something like working order. There is no probability of his being able to effect this, but by bold, well considered, and thoroughly digested plans of reform, to which it will be necessary that he should adhere with a firm and unwavering resolution. Is the man up to this mark? Is he strong enough for his place? We think not. The family clique of Whig aristocrats, having lost their *prestige*, and being endowed by nature with no extraordinary intellectual superiority, will prove, we scarcely doubt, utterly incompetent to comprehend the wants of the people, and unable, even if they could comprehend them, to secure for them full satisfaction. It may be that Lord John Russell may stumble and boggle through one session of Parliament. We venture to prophesy that he will not get through two, unless, indeed, a miracle should supervene, and Whiggery should cease to be Whiggery. What will be the upshot of his defeat none can foresee, but all indications upon which we are accustomed to rely point to further and more glorious triumphs in the cause of true liberty. With a considerable substratum of true religion—with a far wider extension of intellectual culture—with railroads—a steam-press—and penny postage—and with a public spirit, panting for progression, we will defy the power of any Whig coterie, however compact in itself, to keep back for any length of time the general movement towards radical reform. Never was society more indifferent to men—never more intent upon measures. Principles are coming to be more powerful than party; and the rejection of Mr. Macaulay at Edinburgh, and of Mr. Hawes at Lambeth, proves that neither brilliancy of talent, nor untiring habits of business, can make up in the estimation of the people for a suspected want of honesty and straightforwardness of purpose.

The Irish elections, now nearly terminated, will afford but little satisfaction to Ministers—still less to the friends of peace and enlightenment. In their actual results are to be found unmistakable indications of the strength of repeal amongst the electoral and lower classes. To them Repeal is no delusion, but a deep-seated conviction. The flame still burns bright and strong, notwithstanding that the voice which fanned it is now silent in the grave. Hope deferred has not quenched it—English generosity has not awakened corresponding gratitude. The recent elections afford but slight encouragement for the future. They prove to us that the bulk of the labouring classes are as debased in their condition, social and moral—as ardent in their pursuits of "the splendid phantom"—as inveterate in their hate of England, and as intolerant of genuine liberty, as ever

they were—with only this difference, that there is now no master-spirit to check or control them. Far be it from us to taunt them with these deplorable facts. But, on the other hand, it would be madness to shut our eyes to their grave importance. All that has yet been done by the imperial legislature to improve the condition of the sister country has, apparently, been of no avail. We have, indeed, saved life, but we have not improved character. The task yet remains to be done, and the dangerous state of popular feeling, coupled with the temporary improvement in the condition of the people, occasioned by the absence of the potato disease, requires that it be done *at once*. Ministers must, at length, have become convinced that all mere palliatives—all attempts to patch up the old system, and put down clamour, by bribing the leaders of the people, are now worse than useless. The policy of the young Ireland party, whose energy and ardour threaten to supplant the O'Connellite section of Repealers in the popular favour, will effectually prevent this. Their determined denunciation of place-hunting must sooner or later produce the intended impression. Justice to Ireland, in its fullest significance, is now not only the wiser, but the safer policy. Bold, decisive measures, which go to the root of her present woes, and remove the incubus which oppresses her in the shape of a burdensome hierarchy, and a spendthrift, pauperized landocracy, will alone suffice to save us from worse horrors than those we have yet witnessed in the sister country. Government cannot itself effect a social or moral reformation, but it can at least remove all hindrances to self-improvement. On Monday last the New Irish Poor Law Bill came into operation—the result of which will be, if allowed to take its course, to confiscate a large amount of the landed property of Ireland, and to sweep away a host of bankrupt proprietors. Now then is the time to readjust the relation of landlord and tenant—to do away with all feudal restrictions—to legislate for man as well as for property—to raise up a class of peasant proprietors, by undertaking the reclamation of waste lands—and to encourage enterprise and self-reliance, by giving the people a personal interest in the fruits of their own industry.

The ferment in the centre and south of Europe threatens daily to break out into open insurrection and bloodshed. In Italy the antagonistic principles of right and might, of despotism and freedom, threaten to come into collision. Austria is burning to avenge the insulted dignity of effete feudalism, by precipitating its armies upon Italy, and trampling out the sparks of reviving independence. But she dare not. The spirit that has sprung up in the Papal States has appalled, as well as exasperated Metternich and his feeble master; and the prudent energy of the Pope, the dread of public opinion in Europe, and the enthusiasm of the Roman population, now suffice to stay the hand which nothing but a superiority of brute force could once control. Switzerland resolves to remodel her Constitution, and become an united nation; but here again the blustering autocrat of Vienna attempts to interfere with the wishes of an independent people, and threatens an armed intervention. A proposition has been made that the affairs of the Swiss republic shall be quietly settled by a conference of the great powers of Europe in London. But our Government wisely rejected the offer. They have had enough of intervention. Their work in Portugal prospers too badly, and brings too much odium, to warrant further steps in that direction. So that the poor physical-force sovereign of Central Europe is obliged to sit still with his great armies around him, while Italy accomplishes her regeneration, Switzerland gives unity and strength to her constitution, and Prussia makes her first step in the science of self-government. It is not a little remarkable, amidst this shaking of dry bones—this general awakening of the mind and intelligence of Europe—that the citizen-king of France, the child of the French Revolution, sinks down into the mere builder-up of a dynasty, sides with the tyranny of the few against the rights of the many, enslaves his own subjects, destroys the domestic happiness of a neighbouring sovereign, surrounding her with the enemies of improvement, and fills all Europe with the report of his dirty intrigues, in order to compass his own schemes of personal and family aggrandisement. The Austrian Emperor may, with some truth, plead that he only upholds the system that went before him. Louis Philippe is a traitor to the cause of universal freedom, who, with a full knowledge of the consequences, sacrifices the cause of justice, liberty, and progression, on the altar of a mean and selfish ambition.

### THE SERFDOM OF COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.

SINCE the first general election which took place under the Reform Act, county constituencies have been quietly appropriated by noble landowners as indisputably, and of right, their own property. The clause which gave the franchise to £50 tenants at will, made over to aristocratic patrons a preponderating number of county electors, bound hand and foot to work out the purposes of their landlords. Covenants crammed with severe provisions, specimens of which we have more than once given in this paper, were the instruments made use of to place the occupiers of farms at the mercy of the men from whom they rented them. Every breach of these covenants went to swell the amount of guilt recorded against the farmer by the great man's bailiff or steward—and required, in order to atonement, the surrender of political independence. Tenants-at-will rapidly sunk into a condition of ignominious serfdom—and county

elections served to elicit, not the sentiments of the constituencies, but the degree of mastery obtained over them by leading proprietors.

The Repeal of the Corn-laws, as we foresaw and predicted, has done much to disturb the security and to threaten the extinction of this dictatorial power. The common ground of monopoly having been swept from under them, partly by Providential interposition, and partly by the expansion and energy of public opinion, it was clear that the interests of the two classes could not long coincide. The landlord would be equally intent as before upon keeping up his rent—the farmer would be far more anxious for a secure tenure. Difference of interests would naturally produce a tendency to discordant feelings—and these, irritated perpetually by the chafing of daily grievances, would be likely enough to ripen into bitter hostility. Things have been taking this turn, as all the world might know from those individual instances which have found their way into the newspapers, and which, as chips upon the surface of the stream, indicate more or less accurately the direction of main currents. The high price of corn, induced by the late scarcity, has done much, of course, to check the development of these germs of disagreement—and with wheat ranging above seventy shillings a quarter, landlords might still put the screw upon their tenants, and force them to the poll like slaves.

The late elections, however, show that landlord supremacy in the counties may be successfully disputed; and two or three revolts, crowned with triumph, will point many a groaning constituency the way to freedom. The achievement of emancipation is plainly not impossible—it has even been effected here and there, seemingly for the mere pleasure of the exploit; and if this be so—if noble dukes can thus be bearded by men not yet scared by the alternative of bankruptcy and beggary, and in favour of men without a single recommendation but that of hostility to the pretensions of "the castle," what may we not hope for, even from this region of political serfdom, when wheat settles down to about 40s. a quarter, and good men present themselves as the advocates of large and liberal reforms in Church and State? We say nothing now of the several plans afoot for infusing healthy blood into the county constituencies. They will claim and have our attention by and by. But we do express our confident expectation, that landlordism will receive its heaviest blows at the hands of its own slaves, and that out of the £50 tenant-at-will clause will come, at no very distant date, that retribution which, sooner or later, always overtakes oppression.

It can scarcely be necessary, we imagine, to make specific reference to the few cases of recent occurrence which have suggested these observations. They are scarcely any of them of a character to awaken joy in their immediate issues. But as constituting "the beginning of the end," we look at them with considerable satisfaction. They have served to bring out into sharper relief than usual the vexatious and unconstitutional interference of peers with the elections of the people. They have even provoked the sleeping indignation of the Thunderer. The *Times* of Friday last, after referring to the doings and sayings of Lords Segrave and Lowther, of the Dukes of Beaufort, Northumberland, Buckingham, and Newcastle, thus sums up—

We will not go on; but probably there is not a county in England in which some peer, or other great landholder, has not relieved the electors of the difficulty of choice. At present we see no harm in it. The landowners have done their utmost, and it is little enough. The first session will assign the limits of their reign. Why, then, do we repeat all these trifling particulars? Why put the nation on its guard against half-a-dozen dukes and a dozen or two stars of lesser magnitude, who will not set the world on fire? We do so that the nation may protest in time, and be prepared against another general election, whenever that may happen to come. We do so that the people may forthwith learn to discriminate between their own representatives and the representatives of the great landowners. We do so that the public-spirited men may set about considering what is the best antidote for an excess of landlordism in the constitution of the Lower House.

We have no great faith, we admit, in these occasional ebullitions of virtuous ire from Printing-house-square. They savour far more strongly of the reckless partizan, than of the courageous patriot. But we look forward with ever-growing confidence to that pressure of necessity which the course of events is bringing to bear upon both landlords and tenants. The counties will yet, we predict, be the seed-plots of great national changes—as, assuredly, they will become the theatres of deep and wide-spread discontent. Wait a while! When the removal of restrictive imposts upon agricultural produce shall have done its work, and the laws of primogeniture and entail shall have made the farmer sensible how impossible it is for him to thrive with a free-trade in corn where there is no free-trade in land, the low murmurs which now assail the game-laws, the State Church, county domination, and aristocratic exclusiveness, and which one can hardly hear unless he listens attentively at all times, and in all places, will break forth in furious and ungovernable opposition. The "soughing of the wind" is an omen of the storm. The faint lambent flash will be succeeded by forked lightning, dangerous to the pinnacles of the social edifice. Serfdom, goaded into insurrection, seldom does its work by halves. The keen sense of degradation gets the mastery of all the passions, and does in revenge what might and ought to have been done in obedience to the sober dictates of reason.

Whether we look to the results of the borough or the county elections, we are cheered. The motto stamped upon them is "Forward." The tide has

turned. The spirit of electoral independence is gaining ground. In boroughs the rout of the nomination "cliques"—in counties, the ousting, here and there, of a patron's nominee, lead us to hope that we have touched the lowest point possible under the present Reform Act. We have done enough to convince ourselves how much more may be done with our present instruments, and also how much need there is of better ones. Patience, friends, and courage! Our day is coming—a day for Truth to make herself heard and respected in the senate and the cabinet. There is much work before us—but hope will lighten our toil, and sweeten our privations. On, on, steadily, perseveringly, unflinchingly, cheerily! We shall gather strength as we go. The next general election will see us in a very different position from that which we now occupy. We are probably not so many years distant from the goal of our labours and our enterprise, but that some of us will live to see it reached. We have but to do our duty—to disseminate sound and wholesome doctrine—to abide faithfully by our principles—to embrace every opportunity for usefulness—and all events, all movements, all seeming accidents and chances, will aid us in the glorious work—and amongst them discontent in the strongholds of political serfdom will not do the least.

#### THE MERCIES OF THE LAW-CHURCH.

ANOTHER Church-rate victim! Another vivid illustration of the untamed spirit of State-churchism! Another man, husband, father, consigned to gaol, for refusing, on grounds of conscience, the demands of the ascendant sect—of this world's type of Christianity! Ha! Baron Parke is doing us real service, albeit such is not in his heart. We copy the following summary from the last-issued number of the *Nonconformist Elector* :—

"Owing to the excitement of the elections, we have not, until now, been able to report this terrible case, which occurred at the last Cambridge assizes. For the details, we refer to another part of our paper. It appears that this poor man, whose name is Bedwell, was church-rated at sixteen shillings, and that he felt a conscientious objection to the rate; insisting, moreover, on the illegality of the magistrate's warrant which required him to pay it. Now, it is clear that a distraint might have been levied on his little stock of furniture (as was recently done in the case of another recusant, the Rev. Robert Massie, of Newton, in Lancashire); but the prosecutor preferred indicting him. Very grave objections were urged against the legality of this procedure. The learned judge (Mr. Baron Parke) took time to consider his judgment, until the last Cambridge assizes, when Mr. Justice Pattison read the judgment of his learned brother, and then proceeded to sentence the prisoner. His lordship evidently wished the poor fellow to pay some money; but money he had none, and, therefore, an imprisonment of six months for sixteen shillings church-rate (which is at the rate of two shillings and eightpence per month) was inflicted on a man who could say, uncontradicted, that he was "without a shilling in the world to bless himself with,"—without friends to help him, and having a wife and five children earning only three shillings a week, to maintain the whole of them in the absence of the husband and father, under confinement in a felon's gaol."

This is a new and ingenious application of the screw principle. With Lord Denman's interpretation of the power of minorities in vestry assembled to tax the majority, and with Baron Parke's instrument of coercion for compelling the payment of that tax, conscientious objectors are likely to have "a brow time" of it. Leviathan is angry—and woe betide its foes! Well, well! But for poor Bedwell's sufferings—and he, we trust, will not be overlooked by a sympathizing public—we could rejoice at this straining of the law to crush consistent Dissent. "The blood of the martyrs" has ever been "the seed of the Church." During a long period of stagnant and Whig-ridden Nonconformity, the stern protest first uttered against ecclesiastical usurpation, and robbery under religious pretences, by John Childs, of Bungay, from Ipswich gaol, repeated by John Thorogood from Chelmsford gaol, and enforced by William Baines from Leicester gaol, did much to keep alive the fast expiring sparks of Puritan attachment to freedom, and to preserve in our midst a noble and self-denying spirit. This imprisonment of poor Bedwell will give a fresh impulse to the movement of Dissenters against State-churchism in all its forms. Ponder it, Nonconformists, and say, How long shall this wasting, worthless, cruel, demoralizing system continue? Meanwhile, the victim of this oppressive proceeding must be duly cared for. A subscription, we believe, is opened, for the sustentation of his family during his forced separation from them. We shall gladly convey any contributions remitted to us, to the parties who have charge of it. An inspired authority bids us to "remember them who are in bonds, as those bound with them."

#### HALIFAX ELECTION.

We give below an analysis of the poll-book for the borough of Halifax at the recent election. The totals do not exactly correspond with the official return, but the difference is so extremely trivial, that it cannot substantially affect the accuracy of the document. It will be seen that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ultimately secured a majority of the Liberal votes, so that the coalition was not needed to save his own seat, and merely served to let in the Tory. The actual result, however, of each candidate going to the poll on his own independent strength, could hardly be foreseen by any, and would probably have presented a different set of figures altogether. This fact, however, is clear enough—that Sir C. Wood received 171 Tory votes, and that Mr. Edwards was helped by the Whig Minister to 222 Liberal votes, without which he would have been near the bottom of the

poll. To the question, "Who let in the Tory at Halifax?" the reply is definite enough. We commend the analysis to the study of the *Scotsman*, who, if he copies it for the benefit of his readers, and the refutation of his own calumnies, will act more honestly than Whig journalists are in the habit of acting. The *Scotsman*, however, was never yet guilty of such a blind regard to the dictates of honour.

Liberals.	Miall.	Jones.	Wood.	Edwards.
Plumbers .....	24	2	59	8
Miall and Jones ....	243	243	0	0
Miall and Wood .....	57	0	57	0
Miall and Edwards ..	4	0	0	4
Jones and Wood .....	0	18	18	0
Jones and Edwards ..	0	9	0	9
Wood and Edwards ..	0	0	201	201
625 Liberals ..	328	272	335	222
Tories.				
Plumbers .....	3	1	2	98
Miall and Edwards ..	15	0	0	15
Miall and Jones ....	3	3	0	0
Wood and Edwards ..	0	0	169	169
Jones and Edwards ..	0	5	0	5
296 Tories ..	21	9	171	287
625 Liberal votes ..	328	272	335	222
296 Tory votes ....	21	9	171	287
921 voted.	349	281	506	509
12 double entries.				
29 dead.				
42 Liberals did not vote.				
17 Tories ditto.				
1,022 on the Register.				

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now probable that the New Parliament will not be called together much before the usual time, unless something, which is not foreseen, of sufficient importance should occur to render an earlier meeting of the Legislature necessary. Probably the session may be commenced a week or two before the usual time for the swearing in of members, the election of Speaker and officers, and other formal business.—*Observer*.

MR. MONCKTON MILNES, the member for Pontefract, has, we are happy to say, become a convert to the Liberal cause, and "came out very strong" last Saturday in a speech delivered at the meeting of Lord Morpeth's friends immediately after the West Riding election.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE will it is said before long be raised to the Peerage.

SIGNS OF COALITION.—It is generally rumoured that the Government of India was offered to Sir James Graham, and declined by him on the ground of health, before it was offered to Lord Dalhousie. Lord Dalhousie's appointment itself sufficiently indicates coalition. Mr. W. Lascelles, the new Comptroller of the Household, is one of Sir Robert Peel's oldest followers and most attached friends; but he has been an open supporter of the present Government since it came into power.—*Scotsman*.

THE ACT FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF IN IRELAND expired on Sunday. On Monday the destitute would have to rely on their own scant resources, or crowd to the workhouses. A new era begins from this day. The Relief Commissioners have issued a circular, dated the 12th, in which they kindly inform the local committees that, after having ascertained the balance due from the electoral division, they sanction the application of the whole amount—whether arising from advances, or rates, or subscriptions, or Government grants—to the support of the really destitute. The balances so found are to be retained by the finance committees, and applied under the control of the commissioners. All boilers, implements, cooking utensils, &c., are to be transferred to the boards of guardians; and to enable them to carry out the maintenance of the poor with greater facility, the commissioners state that the Government inspectors will endeavour to obtain the continued services of the finance and relief committees. Nor will the aid be unnecessary, for the guardians are everywhere in a sad state of confusion and alarm in the fear of coming events. In the South Dublin unions various propositions have been made to feed the thousands under the Poor-law. Nothing has been as yet definitively settled, but the board has pledged itself to indemnify the relief committee for the maintenance of the poor until Thursday next.

INTERVENTION IN SWITZERLAND.—It is generally admitted (says the *Daily News*), that an offer was made by the Great Powers to hold a conference on the affairs of Switzerland in London, and that our Foreign-office has refused. This is very proper. London should not become a Verona, from whence despots or their envoys are to concoct or sanction the terms of an intervention in favour of despotism: the mere offer was an impertinence.

THE MAN OF TWO IDEAS.—Some men have only one idea. Lord John Russell has two. He wishes to use the Church of England as a means of sustaining the aristocracy; he wishes to use the aristocracy as a means of sustaining the Church. These two ideas comprise the whole aim and philosophy of his political life. Now we neither say that Lord John Russell is a bad man nor a bad minister; we simply proclaim him dangerous and incapable, because he is a dogmatist, and because he would be ready at any time to peril the peace and prosperity of the empire for his two favourite political crotchets. A bigot is a great evil at the head of a government; an epicurean is a greater; but a pedant is perhaps the greatest. We therefore frankly confess, that though we cannot join in any factious opposition to the present administration, we should welcome any change which would give us a less pedantic and more vigorous Premier than Lord John Russell.—*Manchester Examiner*.

CULTURE OF COTTON.—A society is about to be formed in Glasgow for the purpose of promoting the culture of cotton in Australia by free European labour, and every facility is to be afforded for the emigration of labourers from Scotland to this new field of industry. The movement has originated with the Rev. Dr. Lang, the historian of New South Wales.

#### THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.

(From the North British Mail.)

Epigrammatist mourns for epigrammatist. The disasters of the general election have spread a dark cloud over the flowery people of the land of rhetoric. There is lamentation and weeping among the sentence-makers. In London, had he not preserved the filth of the dirtiest of cities and the corruptions of the most corrupt corporations, and had not the noblest and purest patriotism animated the renowned "long-shoremen," the premier of the poets, the author of *Don Carlos*, the most celebrated of unactable and unreadable plays, would not have been returned to Parliament. Is not Shiel in danger? and has not Macaulay been defeated? The age of party and poetry is gone! The people have dared to disgrace the brilliant slaves of the Whigs; with unheard-of assurance, they talk of preferring men of business and independence.

Really, we wonder the Reform Act is not ashamed of itself. Our black ink blushes red for it. The author of it would have been rejected by it if the Church had not been grateful to the creator of the bishopric of Manchester. "What, you young Yankee Noodle, will you strike your own father?" Macaulay is likely to be the last of the Whig nominees. His defeat is indeed a memorable lesson—a notable sign. In his person falls the last of that brilliant series of men who have thrown the splendours of genius over the baseness of the great factions. Genius in men of ambitious temperaments always has sold itself to power, and risen by baseness. Genius in noble natures serves truth and right against power. Three centuries ago monarchy was the ascendant power, and we find a Francis Bacon the splendid slave of King James the pedantic. Since the revolution settlement the aristocratic factions have shared the dominancy of the empire, and the grandest slave of their power was Edmund Burke. Plebeian talent, to rise, sold itself first to the Crown, and next to the coronet. The million of electors among the people are now the great depositaries of power. Men of genius, in the new era, begin to find that if they would rise they must devote themselves to the cause of the people. By-and-bye the people will, in turn, have their gifted slaves.

The downfall of Macaulay is the extinction of a class. In his person the last of the aristocratic nominess retires into private life. Truly did Bacon expose the baseness of ambitious men. He knew his own heart. Probably himself the greatest genius that ever voluntarily embraced slavery, he fell a prey to the baseness of his own nature. Bacon was the last of the philosophic and literary slaves of monarchy. He fell, because the rising Puritanism of his age would tolerate no more bribed judges. Macaulay, the last of the philosophic and literary slaves of Whig aristocracy, falls, because the Puritanism of his age will tolerate no longer the men who sacrifice their constituencies to their party interests. Of course, there are great diversities of opinion about the rejection of this brilliant man. But our London contemporaries, if they look closely to the fact—the most striking fact of these election days—will find two things in it, one affecting a class of men, the other an individual. It will no longer be profitable for genius to sell itself to the aristocracy. The epigrammatist must find a new master. The nominees have passed away with the stage coaches. We would rather not say what it was which produced the combination of parties against Mr. Macaulay, but truth, and the vituperations heaped upon the constituency of Edinburgh, demand the statement of the fact that the combination which rejected him was a combination of electors who do not believe his word. The reason which made the electors of the Scottish metropolis reject and disgrace the most brilliant politician of Scottish blood is one which will cause his rejection by every independent constituency in the three kingdoms;—"Lucky Tom!" This was the nickname bestowed on Mr. Macaulay when the flashy writer and talker went up like a rocket from among the ill-paid drudges of the literary profession, and, by the patronage of Lord Lansdowne, became a member, a placeman, a minister. Lucky Tom! He passed, by a few easy steps, from drudgery on the periodicals, to share the spoils of India, and write his letters from Windsor Castle. Of a third-rate order of intellect he has never been a leader of opinion; nobody ever got a new idea or a new argument from him. He has never thrown light on anything human or divine. If any of our readers fancies he has, and can point out the passage, let him consult any bookish friend, and the source of the idea will be speedily found. Possessed of a natural taste for elegance, Mr. Macaulay has elaborated his style until it is the perfection of prettiness. But his moral qualities are low. Did ever any one know him do or say a brave or a kind thing? He is the Dickens of historians, without the wide and warm heart of the novelist. When Mr. Cowan, disclaiming all literary rivalry, defied a comparison with respect to "integrity of purpose," he struck a chord to which all Scotland vibrated.

The most amusing thing is the ignorance of the London press regarding the whole affair. It is "the wild revenge of the Free Kirk," cries one journal—it is "local influence against eminent abilities," says another—"it is the basest ingratitude and fickleness," is the exclamation of a third. All agree that Edinburgh is disgraced for ever. Poor Edinburgh! what will become of it, now that Provost Black is ashamed of it? It requires a good deal to make him ashamed, as everybody knows. However, it is a comfort to know that the shame is reciprocal, and Edinburgh and her Provost are quits. However, Edinburgh has many companions in disgrace. Bath prefers the benevolent Lord Ashley to Mr. Roebuck, who has for fifteen years made ill-natured speeches on everybody, and has been the hero of three-fourths of the squabbles of the House of Commons. But Mr. Roebuck at last tells Bath to go to itself. The Tower Hamlets have, to the amazement of the whole Whig universe, rejected a Fox! "The Dissenters can desert a Russell or a Fox!" is the exclamation of the rejected candidate. We say the Hamlets ought to be sent to the Tower. But there are things which even the Whig journals cannot do—they cannot lament the fate of Hobhouse at Nottingham! George Thompson is in, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse is out! Lambeth rejects Hawes, the astute placeman, and elects Pearson, the demagogue of the city; Feargus O'Connor is in Parliament: the physical-force Chartist is the member for Nottingham!

Seldom, indeed, have we the pleasure of agreeing with the *Morning Herald*, but we have this pleasure respecting the result of the elections. The Russell Ministry is doomed. A Cabinet of epigrammatists will never do for this Parliament. The ability of speaking and not acting is characteristic of the Whigs, and it will never do to weather the storms to come. Edinburgh has seen the last of what Professor Neaves happily called "the septennial smile of supercilious scorn" of Mr. Macaulay. The country will soon see the last of the Minister who, in 1847, is still fighting bravely the battles of 1827. The *Morning Chronicle* is calculating majorities. They say Ministers may have a majority of twenty. But all this is idle talk. The truth is, three-fourths of the Liberal party, and half of the present Government, despise the present Cabinet. The Premier is incapable. His colleagues are idealists and purposeless. Whiggery is effete. It

is behind the age. This great empire will not be governed by a compact of cousins. Eloquence is not in repute: work is preferred. No wonder though there is lamentation among the flowery people, and all the figures of speech have put on crape!

### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE OUR LAST.

		Pr.	L.	P.
Cardigan	Colonel Powell	0	0	1
Cornwall, East	W. H. P. Carew	1	0	0
	T. J. A. Robartes	1	0	0
Cornwall, West	Sir Charles Lemon	0	0	1
	E. M. Pendarves	0	0	1
Cumberland, West	Edward Stanley	1	0	0
	H. C. Lowther	1	0	0
Glamorganshire	Viscount Adare	1	0	0
	C. H. M. Talbot	1	0	0
Monmouthshire	Octavius Morgan	1	0	0
	Lord Granville Somerset	0	0	1
Norfolk, West	Mr. Bagge	0	1	0
	Mr. Coke	0	1	0
Northumberland, North	Sir George Grey	0	1	0
	Lord Ossulston	1	0	0
Somersetshire, West	Hood	1	0	0
	Moody	1	0	0
Surrey, East	Hon. P. J. Locke King	0	1	0
	Thomas Alecock	0	1	0
Sussex, East	A. E. Fuller	1	0	0
	C. H. Frewen	1	0	0
Warwickshire, North	Mr. Newdegate	1	0	0
	Mr. Spooner	1	0	0
Warwickshire, South	E. J. Shirley	1	0	0
	Lord Brooke	1	0	0

#### SCOTLAND.

Ayr	Lord James Stuart	0	1	0
Butehire	Hon. J. S. Wortley	0	0	1
Dumfriesshire	Alex. Smollett	0	0	1
Elginshire	C. L. Cumming Bruce	1	0	0
Fifehire	Jno.ergus	0	1	0
Forfarshire	Lord F. G. Halyburton	0	1	0
Kircudbright	T. Maitland	0	1	0
Montrose	J. Hume	0	1	0
Peebleshire	W. F. Mackenzie	0	0	1
Sutherlandshire	Sir D. Dundas	0	1	0
Wick	J. Loch	0	1	0

#### IRELAND.

Antrim, Co.	Nathaniel Alexander	1	0	0
	Sir E. W. M'Naughten	0	1	0
Armagh, Co.	Sir W. Verner	1	0	0
	H. Caulfield	0	1	0
Carlow, Co.	Col. Bruen	1	0	0
	Capt. W. B. M'Clintock	1	0	0
Cavan, Co.	John Young	0	0	1
	Hon. Jas. Maxwell	1	0	0
Clare, Co.	Sir Lucius O'Brien	0	1	0
	Major Macnamara	0	1	0
Cork, Co.	E. B. Roche	0	1	0
	Dr. Power	0	1	0
Donegal, Co.	Sir Edward Hayes	1	0	0
	Col. Conolly	1	0	0
Fermanagh, Co.	Sir Arthur Brooke	0	1	0
	Captain Archdale	0	1	0
Galway, Co.	Capt. Bourke	0	1	0
	H. M. St. George	1	0	0
Kerry, Co.	Morgan John O'Connell	0	1	0
	H. A. Herbert	0	1	0
Leitrim, Co.	Mr. Clements	0	1	0
	Mr. Tenison	0	1	0
Limerick, Co.	W. S. O'Brien	0	1	0
	Monsell	0	0	1
Londonderry, Co.	Bateson	1	0	0
	Mr. Fox	0	1	0
Longford, Co.	Mr. Blackhall	0	1	0
	R. M. Bellew	0	1	0
Louth, Co.	Chichester Fortescue	1	0	0
	M. E. Corbally	0	1	0
Meath, Co.	H. Grattan	0	1	0
	Hon. S. V. Dawson	0	0	1
Monaghan, Co.	C. P. Leslie	1	0	0
	Hon. T. Vesey	1	0	0
Queen's, Co.	T. W. Fitzpatrick	1	0	0
	F. French	0	1	0
Roscommon, Co.	O. D. Grace	1	0	0
	John Ffolliott	1	0	0
Sligo, Co.	W. R. Ormsby Gore	0	1	0
	Nicholas Maher	0	1	0
Tipperary, Co.	Francis Scully	0	1	0
	Lord Claude Hamilton	0	0	1
Tyrone, Co.	Hon. H. Corry	0	0	1
	N. M. Power	0	1	0
Waterford, Co.	R. Keating	0	1	0
	Magan	0	1	0
Westmeath, Co.	Sir Percy Nugent	0	1	0
	H. K. G. Morgan	1	0	0
Wexford, Co.	James Fagan	0	1	0

**SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR POISONING.**—At Carlisle Assizes, last week, John Thomson was tried for the murder of his wife, by poison. The investigation occupied two days, and the evidence was very voluminous. The sudden illness of the woman, her sufferings, and speedy death, were narrated. She was taken ill after eating of a veal pie. Mrs. Thomson gave some of the pie to a neighbour; and three persons who ate of it suffered greatly from internal pains; but not much was eaten, for as soon as its ill effects were found, the remainder was thrown away. The prisoner mentioned to one of those people that he had partaken of the pie, and it had disordered him. When the woman died, Thomson did not appear much affected. Dust was found in the pockets of his clothes, which on analysis proved to be partly arsenic. Arsenic was detected in the body of the woman by a *post mortem* examination. In some oatmeal at the prisoner's house there was also arsenic. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned, and sentence of death was pronounced. Before he left the dock, the convict declared that he was "an innocent man;" but on the following day he confessed his guilt to the chaplain of the prison: for three weeks he mixed arsenic with butter, oatmeal, and other articles which were likely to be taken by his wife. His object in seeking her death was that he might marry another woman.

From the proceedings at an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Milner, the murderess, who hanged herself in Lincoln gaol, it appears that the woman committed suicide by tying a handkerchief round her neck, fastening the other end to a screw in a cupboard-door, and then leaping off a chair. The witnesses stated that there were no orders to watch convicts during their last hours, and for many years at least it had not been done. The verdict was "Felo de se."

**NOVEL DISCOVERY IN PHOTOGRAPHY.**—We learn that a Mr. W. E. Kilburn has just succeeded in obtaining photographic impressions from plates made highly sensible to the action of light, on which an object reflected by an ordinary candle has been produced in ten minutes, by a small jet of gas from a fan-tailed burner in three minutes, and by a solar oil lamp in the same time. The results of these processes have been submitted to competent persons, and pronounced by them as remarkably true and effective.—*Manchester Times*.

### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

#### MIDDLESEX.

##### DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

On Thursday, Sheriff Challis declared the poll at Brentford:—

Lord Robert Grosvenor	4,944
—(Tremendous cheering.)	
Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq.	4,175
—(Increased cheering.)	
Colonel Thomas Wood	3,458
—(Cheers and hisses.)	

Lord R. Grosvenor then addressed the electors:—

They had made an honest woman of Polly, and they had been successful in stopping the electors on the high road, and making them vote for the Liberals [cheers]. It was said that his popularity would not stand the test of a disputed election; as a proof that it would, he pointed to the poll [great cheering]. He was almost disposed to join with his friend Mr. Osborne, and vote for annual Parliaments, in order that the electors might have a renewal of such exertions every twelve months [cheers]. The county of Middlesex had spoken out in favour of progressive reform [great cheering]. He was sorry to part with his friend, Colonel Thomas Wood [hisses], but he was astonished to find that he had nailed his colours to the mast of perpetual finality [cheers].

Mr. Osborne then came forward, and was received with tremendous cheering.

If his noble colleague thanked the electors of Middlesex for the honour they had done him, how much more ought he to thank them, who had no local tie in the county. In electing him they had not looked at the individual, but the enunciation of a great principle [cheers]. It had been said that he was the advocate of principles that would undermine the monarchy. He denied such an imputation. No man was more the friend of the limited monarchy under which they lived [cheers, and cries of "The sovereignty of the people"]. He had no doubt that the sovereignty of the people was the idol they must all worship [great cheering].

Mr. Osborne then referred to the necessity for the ballot:—

If men stood in the independent position of his gallant adversary, vote by ballot would be unnecessary. No screw could be put upon him. He was too independent and too gallant to fear intimidation, and he would not yield to any bribery [a laugh]. But that such was the fact—what would they say to that independent body of men, the licensed victuallers of Middlesex—taking a supposititious case, for he (Mr. Osborne) knew not that such was the fact—supposing there were a class of magistrates in Middlesex, who, having certain powers in regard to licenses, put the screw upon those men? [cheers and uproar.] He was merely putting a case ["We know your meaning, though"]. If he could prove his case, he would bring the names before the House of Commons, and probably he might yet have the opportunity [cheers]. But his argument was that, in the case of such men, the only protection was the ballot; and, if the ballot was a revolutionary system, he had the proud satisfaction of knowing, that, in 1842, 18 of her Majesty's present Ministers voted for it, two of them being in the Cabinet. The Cabinet Ministers were Sir G. Grey and Mr. T. B. Macaulay; and there were 16 other members of the Ministry. There was also the present Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The members of the present Ministry, besides those in the Cabinet, who had voted for vote by ballot were Mr. H. G. Ward, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. G. S. Byng, Lord M. Hill, Treasurer of the Queen's Household—(were such men going to overturn the monarchy?)—Mr. Shiel, Mr. F. Maule, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. B. Hawes, Mr. Buller, Captain Berkeley, Mr. Anson, Mr. Parker, Mr. Tufnell. The last appointment made by the Government had been given to an advocate of the ballot, Mr. R. M. Bellew. If the ballot was a revolutionary measure, he (Mr. Osborne) was content to take his place on the block with eighteen of her Majesty's Ministers who had all voted for it; and he hoped, by a little gentle persuasion, his noble colleague might be induced to support it also.

The following are Mr. Osborne's remarks on ecclesiastical questions:—

It was said secular education would upset the Church. If there was harm in it Lord Stanley was the first to introduce it, in 1831. Within the last week, Lord Morpeth had expressed the opinion, that in a country where there were 11,000,000 Churchmen and 16,000,000 Dissenters, it was impossible to carry out religious education properly in schools. He (Mr. Osborne) agreed with that noble lord in thinking, that the best religious education one could receive was not in school, but in the bosom of his family [cheers]. What had the Tory party, so suddenly inoculated with a desire to promote the education of the people, done for that education? It was not till 1688 that the public worship of Dissenters was even tolerated; and in 1714 a bill was brought in called the Schism Bill—he knew not whether by Colonel Wood's progenitor, who then represented the county—by which no Dissenter was allowed to send his child to any school unless it was kept by a Church of England schoolmaster. Many great strides had been made since; but none would have been made had it depended on the party of his gallant opponent [cheers]. It was also said, that to vote for the abolition of church-rates would be to endanger the Church itself. In voting for the total abolition of church-rates [cheers], he should take that course because he thought it would materially tend to strengthen the real interests of the Church; and he was also fortified by the consideration, that twelve members of the present Ministry, four of them in the Cabinet, voted in 1842 for the total abolition of church-rates. If he was a revolutionist, so was Lord Palmerston; so were Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Macaulay, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Probably his hon. opponent would find that the cry of "The Church in Danger" had seen its day—that it was impossible to trade in it longer—and that the intelligence of the country revolted at appeals to bigoted feelings.

The hon. member concluded by thanking the electors for the honour they had done him, and assuring them they should never find him wanting in the discharge of his duty.—Colonel Thomas Wood then shortly addressed the electors amid much noise and confusion.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, was then loudly called for, but declined to address the electors, not willing to infringe what was a general rule in such cases, and he retired after a few words of congratulation to the electors.

Thanks were voted to the sheriffs, and the vast assembly separated.

The following is the detailed return of the poll:—

	Grosvenor.	Osborne.	Wood.
Bedfont	216	138	335
Bethnal-green	538	460	234
Brentford	349	355	221
Edgware	175	121	155
Enfield	288	207	261
Hammersmith	722	686	421
Hampstead	143	110	192
King's-cross	670	575	420
City of London	485	421	356
Mile-end	683	565	369
Uxbridge	208	180	132
Westminster	467	357	362
Total	4,944	4,175	3,458

#### THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Ministerialists have triumphantly won a hard-fought contest in North Northumberland; and I dare venture to assert that they are indebted to the industry and perseverance of the agents of the Anti-corn-law League for this position. By an analysis of the poll, which I append, it will be seen that the two principal places at which Sir George Grey polled the greatest number were Berwick-on-Tweed and Morpeth, the places contiguous to the great seats of industry. At the close of the poll the numbers, as officially announced, were:—

	Ossulston.	Lovaine.	Grey.
Alnwick	472	523	411
Belford	134	98	119
Berwick	128	123	252
Elsdon	78	82	93
Morpeth	273	297	328
Wooler	162	113	109

1,247 1,236 1,366

Lord Ossulston charmed his brother peer, Lovaine, out of the seat in a thoroughly mean manner. The two of them had coalesced, and kept close together during the early part of Tuesday—Lovaine heading Ossulston, and at times Ossulston heading Lovaine; Lovaine's party splitting votes with the strictest honour. At about noon, Ossulston picked a quarrel with his friend, left Alnwick for Wooler as fast as post-horses could carry him, got his father's Chillingham tenants to plump, and beat Lovaine, as will be seen, by a bare majority of 11. We believe Ossulston's anxiety to be returned may be traced to the embarrassed circumstances of his family; the fear of the sheriff's officer rather than the love of his country being the *primum mobile*. The Whig aristocracy have taken a deep interest in this election, and the expense consequent upon the contest must have been immense. Lord Morpeth and his lady, the Countess of Carlisle, and Earl Grey, were down in the thick of the fray.

The Ministerialists were unfortunate in not bringing down two of their rejected ones to contest the Southern Division of Durham and Northumberland; with anything like an effort, two Whig members might have easily been returned.

On Wednesday, there was a meeting of the independent electors of Durham County, to discuss the state of parties, and prepare for the coming registration. Col. Beck with occupied the chair. It was resolved unanimously,—1. That it was expedient to make an effort to increase the constituency of North Durham, with a view to the return of two Liberal members. 2. That a North Durham Liberal Registration be formed. 3. That the management be vested in a committee consisting of annual subscribers of a guinea or upwards. A very liberal subscription was entered into in the room; and arrangements are in progress for making the most active and energetic exertions in furtherance of the object contemplated. The borough registration will this year be looked after by an independent party.

The South Shields electors are honouring themselves in the way all upright constituencies should do. Mr. Wawn, the borough member, will walk into the House of Commons a perfectly independent member, i.e. his constituents have paid all his election expenses—will pay his railway fare to London, and his cab hire to the House of Commons.

The *Sunderland Herald*, the exponent of the views of the Liberals of that town, having in view the conduct of many of them during the last election, give expression to the following twaddle upon universal suffrage:—

In many of the smaller boroughs corruption has been openly carried on, and voices sold to the highest bidder. Except in the large and important seats of industry the poorer voter does not appear to think himself accountable, except to his pocket, for the vote he tenders. It is to him a matter of profit and loss. He sells his voice every voting year, as he does the crop of his garden or harvest of his field. *Have we any right to talk of universal suffrage in the face of such elections as those of Abingdon or Wallingford?* On the other hand it may be argued that the poor working man, now voteless, would make a better use of the privilege of voting than those torpid, misled members of the lower middle class. It is certain he could not make a use of it more inconsistent with his duty, and the theory of our representative system. But the sins of the rural voter are committed in favour of property. The erroneous enthusiasm of the unfranchised would probably be kindled for one as penniless as themselves, and might blaze for the roguish adventurer or unscrupulous demagogue more readily than for their true friends. *Property ensures a certain stability of mind and conduct better than any other test which the present state of society furnishes.* Education is of course a safer guide to the voter, and a more valuable qualification in the representation. But until education is mightily improved and extended, anything like an universal extension of the suffrage would be unwise and useless, if not dangerous. The educational boundary certainly includes household suffrage. This educational doctrine is not only consistent with, but necessarily follows from the purest democratic theory of politics.

I ask the editor, writer, or whoever it was that concocted the article of which the above quotation is a part, whether the conduct of the masses in the towns in the north will bear out this imputation—or whether it is fair to select a few old freemen, or worthless ten-pound householders, as the representatives of the moral condition of the people. We have had the most corrupt and demoralizing practices pitted against purity and principle, and on which side did the people range themselves? With whom did the non-electors

sympathize and actively support in Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Darlington, and Barnard-castle? Why if they had been inclined they might have swum in drink. Did they? No! The great King himself—Hudson, could but get the tag-rag and bob-tail, the off-scouring of all things, to follow him and cheer him to the echo. Who hung upon the lips of Richard Cobden, John Bright, Col. Thompson, and at this election, Mr. Wilkinson—and when the electors of that town sold freedom of commerce for the more selfish consideration of local advantage, shunned them as lepers, and would not enter their shops—but the working men of Sunderland! With the exception of South Shields, we make this assertion—the non-electors of the North, and they have taken an active interest in these elections, have shown a far broader comprehension of political principles, and a much keener sense of political morality, than the electors have done. The mere property qualification in our extensive district has proved the opposite of the writer's proposition. I was much struck by the sturdy Saxon independence of the non-electors on the one hand, and the truckling of the £10 householder on the other, by comparing the two elections of Sunderland and South Shields. The one contested by Colonel Thompson on the election of Earl Grey, and the other by Mr. Wawn, in the present general election. When the railway screw was applied, the householders of Sunderland shuffled and wriggled out of their principles in a way that none but those present could comprehend and appreciate. On the hustings at the South Shields nomination was a good part of the money power of the town; in the crowd were the working men of the town, the main of them I know, and know that their employers could see and pick out every man of them, yet with a firmness of principle that made one proud of being an Englishman, they dared their opponents to the issue, and declared in favour of Mr. Wawn. No one will deny that the working-men of this country have faults, and glaring ones—the worst perhaps being that of drinking deep in the intoxicating cup; but to say that they would sell themselves for a consideration, and cannot comprehend a political principle, is to assert that which is contrary to historical experience.

BATH.—Mr. Roebuck has published the following address to those of the electors who supported him in the recent contest:—

London, August 5, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—My warmest thanks are due to those of you who, in the late contest for the representation of Bath, marked by your votes your continued confidence in my faith and honour. I beg of you to accept my thanks—my gratitude is not the less because I was unsuccessful. The result has naturally given me great pain—on public as well as on private grounds. Levity in constituencies will inevitably tend to lower the morality of those who represent them. If public favour cannot be retained by honourable conduct, it will be used as a means for the promotion of private interests. And this baseness on the part of the representation will be excused, if not justified, by appealing to the unworthy, because oscillating conduct of the constituent bodies of the country. If wretched feelings of personal spite, and hollow professions of pretended scruples, are to be rife among these last, venality and self-seeking will quickly be manifest among those who may win, and wish to retain their favour. Old connexions, friendships of many years, are not severed without regret. My whole political life has been passed in connexion with the constituency of Bath: and I do not pretend to that stoical philosophy which would enable me to say farewell without many painful emotions. This, however, is the last time that I shall address you. What my future career may be, time only can determine; but it will be impossible for me again to form the same intimate relations with any other constituent body as those which bound me to you. The majority of you have determined that these should not continue. If, then, I am again to take part in politics, I must apply to others, and ask of them to award me that confidence which you have, as a body, withdrawn. Whether I shall be tempted to make the experiment—whether, if made, it is to prove successful—the future will disclose. In the meantime, permit me to express to you, my faithful friends, my most sincere and heartfelt gratitude. That you may all, whether friends or opponents, find worthy representatives in those who may hereafter act in your behalf, is really the desire of, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. ROEBUCK.

NORFOLK, WEST.—Close of the first day's poll, Friday, four o'clock:—

Bagge	2,737
Coke (L)	2,715
Hamond (L)	2,624
Lestrangle	2,452

The official declaration by the High Sheriff took place on Monday, at Swaffham. The Under-Sheriff came forward and stated the numbers polled by each candidate to be as follows:—

Bagge	3,113
Coke	3,052
Hamond	2,935
L'Estrange	2,676

He consequently declared Mr. Bagge and the Hon. E. R. Coke duly elected to serve in the next Parliament for the Western division of Norfolk. "We are happy to learn," says the *Norfolk News*, "that in consequence of explanations given by the Liberal candidates, they are likely to receive that support from the Dissenting electors which the latter, in consistency with their known opinions and their public pledges, have felt themselves hitherto constrained, however reluctantly, to withhold. Under these circumstances, it will give us great pleasure if, next week, we are able to announce that Messrs. Coke and Hamond are the representatives of West Norfolk."

NORTH DURHAM.—LORD SEAHAM'S RENUNCIATION.—The letter from Lord Seaham which appeared in the *Morning Post* of Friday, stating that his lordship was not a "Protectionist," has created an astounding sensation among his constituents, and has called forth expressions of surprise and indignation at the cool and deliberate manner in which his lordship now renounces his adherence to principles which his constituents were led to believe he sincerely entertained when soliciting their suffrages.—Durham correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—At the final close on Wednesday the numbers were:—

Grey	1,366
Lovaine	1,247
Ossulston	1,237

The declaration was made on Friday, when Sir G. Grey and Lord Lovaine were declared duly elected. Sir G. Grey was placed at the head of the poll, notwithstanding

ing the active and unscrupulous use of all the wealth and power of the Duke of Northumberland. The duke's nephew and heir-presumptive, Lord Lovaine, is the rejected candidate. The inefficient and inattentive old member, Lord Ossulston, has been re-elected; while the Duke of Northumberland, who supplied all the sinews of war, has been completely foiled.

SOMERSETSHIRE, WEST.—Four candidates presented themselves at the hustings on Wednesday; namely, Sir Alexander Hood and Mr. Charles Aaron Moody, Protectionists, the Honourable Pleydell B. Bouverie and Mr. Bickham Escott, Liberals. Mr. Escott's address produced an uproar between his opponents and supporters. When he did obtain a hearing, Mr. Escott made a very effective speech. "The 'No-Popery' cry," he said, "had been raised to his prejudice; but he despised it. Sir Alexander Hood and Mr. Moody had declared that they had been recently engaged in the carpenter's occupation of nailing their colours to the mast. But, alas, alas! the mast was rotten, and the flag was torn to tatters. He hoped they would see the propriety of getting a new flag, and that they would permit it to wave in the cause of progressive improvement, and in that of the advancement of the intellectual rights of man. To stand still in such an age as this was impossible; to go back was equally impracticable, equally absurd; but the hardest and most repulsive task of all was to play a foolish game on behalf of a cause which the common sense of the country repudiated, and which all mankind had been laughing at for the last ten years. He implored of the electors not to stultify themselves by sending to Parliament, as the representatives of their fine county, two members who would act as a drag-chain on the progressive improvements of the country, and who would only make themselves and their constituents objects of ridicule to the good, the enlightened, and the free." Mr. Escott declared his intention of not voting for any endowment from the public taxes for any religious purpose whatever. All this was much cheered; and notwithstanding the tempest with which he was at first assailed, Mr. Escott retired amidst vehement acclamations. On a show of hands, there was a considerable display for Sir Alexander Hood, and a show nearly as large for Mr. Moody; for Mr. Bouverie the display was very much larger; but the largest show by far was in favour of Mr. Escott. The polling commenced on Monday. At eleven o'clock the numbers were as follows:—

Moody (C)	1,644
Hood (C)	1,595
Bouverie (L)	1,118
Escott (L)	1,107

STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH.—Close of the poll:—

Adderley	3,551
Lord Brackley	3,394
Buller	2,751

Mr. Adderley and Lord Brackley were therefore elected. Sir Robert Peel voted for Adderley only; thus slighting Mr. Buller, who supported him on the corn-law repeal, as well as Lord Brackley, the son of his old friend and supporter, Lord Ellesmere. Mr. Buller's defeat was, we are told, owing to the neutrality of the great bulk of the Dissenting electors.

SURREY, EAST.—Two Liberal Free-traders were elected, on Wednesday, without opposition; the Hon. Peter John Locke King, son of the late Lord King, and Mr. Thomas Alcock. Mr. King was nominated by Sir William Molesworth. In his speech at the hustings, the candidate confined the avowal of his principles to the subject of free trade; he came forward upon the principle of unshackling the commerce and trade of the country, and creating fresh markets for their produce.

WARWICKSHIRE, NORTH.—The poll commenced on Friday, and at four o'clock the candidates stood on the poll as follows:—

Newdegate	1,790
Spooner	1,539
Leigh	1,344

Sir R. Peel plumped for Leigh, and Mr. Thomas Attwood voted for Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner. The election for the northern division of this county has terminated, after a most unprecedentedly severe contest. The following was the state of the poll at its close:—

Mr. Newdegate	2,915
Mr. Spooner	2,451
Mr. Leigh	2,272

Thus giving Mr. Spooner a majority of 179.

#### THE WELSH ELECTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The elections are over, but it is not probable that the fate of Wales is much improved by its present representatives. We have had some few new members, but there is none of them likely to take up the cause of their country. We believe that Mr. Evans, the Member for Haverfordwest, has abilities that could render signal service to his native land, and he could thereby acquire imperishable honours for himself. Being the son of a Dissenting minister, he ought to devote himself to the defence of his Dissenting countrymen.

The incidents of our elections have been few, but somewhat remarkable. In Anglesea, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley opposed the sitting member, the Hon. W. O. Stanley, who, Whig as he is, was one of the best members that ever sat for Wales. Sir Richard is a Whig and Mr. Stanley is a Whig, but as the territorial influence of the former was larger than that of the latter, Mr. Stanley was compelled to retire. He afterwards canvassed the Anglesea boroughs, but did not proceed to the poll. Lord George Paget, a son of the Marquis of Anglesea, was returned. Carnarvonshire returned its old Tory representative, Colonel Pennant, and the boroughs elected Mr. Hughes, who was prodigiously pleased at finding himself unopposed. Merionethshire has again quietly resigned itself to the care of Richard Richards, Esq., who is determined never to "abandon his own old and beloved church." The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, who has represented Montgomeryshire for forty-nine years, has been again returned. In the boroughs, Mr. Pugh, of Llanerchydol, opposed the Hon. H. Cholmondeley on the day of nomination, and both candidates polled 389 votes, in consequence of

which a double return has been made. Both gentlemen were Tories, but we presume Mr. Pugh must have changed his colours, or he could not have polled so many at Newtown, the stronghold of Radicalism. In Flintshire, the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, a Whig, has replaced Sir S. Glynne, a Tory; and in the boroughs, Sir John Hanmer, the late representative of Hull, succeeds Sir R. Bulkeley. We cannot discover from his long address, and his longer speech, what he means to do for the future. Probably he will adhere to the Peelites. After a series of laughable antics, the Denbighshire boroughs returned F. R. West, Esq., quite a non-descript Liberal. His father objected to his appearing as a candidate; but, being elected, he will brave parental displeasure, and take his seat. Col. Biddulph, a believer in Lord John Russell, contested the county against the Hon. W. Bagot, but was defeated by a majority of 136; and, according to the truthful, though not very courteous language of the *Carnarvon Herald*, a "brace of boobies" have been returned, in the persons of Sir Watkin W. Wynne and Mr. Bagot.

Pembroke, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Radnor, and Cardiganshire, have returned their old members, all of them Conservatives, if we except the Hon. Mr. Talbot, one of the members for Glamorganshire. Cardiff, Pembroke, Cardigan, Swansea, and Merthyr, followed the same example, the two former returning incorrigible Tories, and the three latter worthless Whigs. We are glad to find that Mr. Morris, the only Welsh member who voted against the Education Minutes, has been honourably returned for Carmarthen. Breconshire returned Joseph Bailey, Esq., the late member for Worcester—a stout Protectionist. Though we differ widely from Mr. Bailey, we have much pleasure in stating that he paid great respect to the claims of Welsh Dissent on the day of his election. We could have wished our clerical friends to read his speech, and learn from it to hold their tongues on that subject. The boroughs have rid themselves of Sir C. Morgan, a Protectionist, and the lord-lieutenant of the county, Mr. L. V. Watkins, was returned without a contest. He is a believer in Lord John Russell, and nothing more. The Radnorshire boroughs have Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis for their member, a Tory there, but a Whig in Hereford, the next county. He used to be a Tory in Parliament, but it is difficult to decide what course he will steer in future. The Monmouthshire boroughs have returned the Radical Mr. Blewitt, who is an excellent member. But the greatest battle was fought in the county, between Lord Glanville Somerset, a Peelite, and Captain E. A. Somerset, his nephew, and the nominee of his brother, the Duke of Beaufort. Thanks to the faithlessness of many Dissenters, Lord G. Somerset was returned by a majority of forty-seven. Many Dissenters, amidst much calumny and misrepresentation, steadfastly adhered to the Pontypool resolutions. We should think those Dissenters who voted for his lordship must feel somewhat ashamed of their choice in reading his lordship's elaborate defence of his Monmouth votes. At present we have no space to enlarge, but we shall probably return to the subject in our next letter. The following is an accurate list of the returns:—

	Lib.	Pl.	Prt.
Anglesea, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley	1	0	0
Boroughs, Lord G. Paget	1	0	0
Breconshire, J. Bailey	0	0	1
Boroughs, L. V. Watkins	1	0	0
Cardiganshire, W. E. Powell	0	0	1
Boroughs, P. Pryse	1	0	0
Carmarthenshire, G. R. Trevor	0	0	1
Boroughs, D. A. S. Davies	0	0	1
Boroughs, D. Morris	1	0	0
Carnarvonshire, Col. D. Pennant	0	0	1
Boroughs, W. B. Hughes	0	1	0
Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynn	0	0	1
Boroughs, W. Bagot	0	0	1
Boroughs, F. R. West	1	0	0
Flintshire, E. M. L. Mostyn	1	0	0
Boroughs, Sir J. Hanmer	0	1	0
Glamorganshire, Lord Adare	0	0	1
Boroughs, C. M. R. Talbot	1	0	0
Boroughs, Dr. J. Nicholl	0	1	0
Haverfordwest, J. Evans	1	0	0
Merionethshire, R. Richards	0	0	1
Montgomeryshire, C. W. Wynn	0	1	0
Boroughs, H. Cholmondeley	0	0	1
Boroughs, D. Pugh	1	0	0
Monmouthshire, C. Morgan	0	0	1
Boroughs, Lord G. Somerset	0	1	0
Boroughs, R. J. Blewitt	1	0	0
Merthyr Tydfil, Sir J. J. Guest	1	0	0
Pembroke, Viscount Emlyn	0	0	1
Boroughs, Sir J. Owen	0	0	1
Radnorshire, Sir J. B. Walsh	0	0	1
Boroughs, Sir T. F. Lewis	0	1	0
Swansea, J. H. Vivian	1	0	0

13 6 14

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—A keen contest, aggravated by all the asperities of family dissension, has occurred here. The nomination took place at the Shire-hall, Monmouth, on Saturday, amidst much excitement. Lord Granville Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, who had been the nominee of the head of the family in many successive Parliaments, was opposed in the person of Captain Arthur Somerset, a young relation chosen by the Duke to supplant Lord Granville. The other candidate was Mr. Octavius Morgan, who has sat for the county since 1840. The principal speech at the nomination consisted of a vindication, by Lord Granville Somerset, of his conduct as a member of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, in consenting to repeal the corn-laws. The show of hands was in favour of the late members. At the close of the poll, on Wednesday, the result justified the show of hands:—

Lord Granville	2,235
Mr. G. Morgan	2,327
Captain Somerset	2,188

Majority for Lord Granville Somerset 47

#### SCOTLAND.

DUMFRIES.—The polling commenced on Wednesday. From the first Mr. Smollett, the late member, took the lead, and at the close, at four o'clock, had a majority over Mr. Robertson of 242.

FIFE COUNTY.—Final close of the poll:—

Fergus	834
Balfour	768

Majority for Fergus 66

\* Double return.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT.**—Mr. Thomas Maitland, Solicitor-General for Scotland, is returned for the stewardry of Kirkcudbright without opposition.

**MONROSE.**—The poll was opened here on Tuesday, under circumstances of a most exciting character. The town was placarded with bills, denouncing Mr. Hume as a Sabbath-breaker, and the local papers were well filled with an advertisement from the committee of shipowners in London, who are now opposing every effort to modify or abolish the navigation laws. The Free Church party were the leaders of the opposition on religious grounds, and much anxiety was evidently felt by Mr. Hume's committee when it became known that one of the leading clergymen of that body in the town had recommended his people to oppose Mr. Hume, and that he intended to vote for Mr. Greenhill himself. For the first hour both candidates polled alike. By noon Mr. Hume had a majority of 240, and at four of 299, the state of the poll being as follows:—

Hume	530
Greenhill	231

Majority for Mr. Hume ..... 299

At four o'clock Mr. Hume appeared at the window of the Town-hall, and was received with great cheering. He said:—

Under all the circumstances he was satisfied with the efforts that had been made to secure his return. The only burgh of which he had cause to complain was his own town ["Hear," and "Shame"]. They had gained, however; but the opposition, while it was on many accounts to be regretted, was particularly so as exhibiting a coalition of out-and-out Tories with Free-traders in everything but that which concerned their own interests. As to those who had combined against him on religious grounds, he felt convinced that they had had poison poured into their ear before they could have set him down as advocating the desecration of the Sabbath [hear]. They had judged him wrong. He sought by his efforts to lessen Sabbath desecration in England by opening the British Museum and the National Gallery, thereby to withdraw from the public-house, at least, some of those in London who spent their time, wasted their means, and ruined their families by dissipation [cheers]. The case did not apply at all as regarded Scotland; but yet he was sorry to find that his countrymen, and especially his fellow-townsmen, should have judged themselves and judged him by one standard, which was entirely adapted for another [cheers]. No man had a higher regard for the Sabbath than he had; and he would say that the very efforts for which he was now opposed were made to promote the better observance of the Sabbath, and not to promote its desecration; and as a proof that he had not been wrong in his estimate of this question, he might state, that when on May-day he succeeded in getting the British Museum and National Gallery thrown open, there were no fewer than 32,000 visitors to the Museum, and 16,000 to the Gallery, while the public-houses around London were empty [cheers]. That was rather an odd way of promoting the desecration of the Sabbath [cheers]. But he was determined to pursue the same course he had previously followed, his conviction being that his views were founded in truth, and that if so they must prevail [cheers]. The same he would say of free-trade, direct taxation, equal representation, and excise reform, all of which he would advocate, and persevere in the advocacy of such questions, convinced that they would triumph in the end. He had lived to see the day when many reforms he had proposed alone in the House of Commons had triumphed, and he felt assured that the others he was yet labouring for would be equally successful [cheers].

**ORKNEY.**—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Orkney and Shetland took place at Kirkwall, on Thursday. The state of the weather has prevented the crossing of her Majesty's mails ever since, so that we are without a detailed report of the proceedings. We learn, however, by a sailing vessel, that on a show of hands being required by the Sheriff, an overwhelming proportion was shown for Mr. Anderson, upon which a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Dundas. The polling does not take place till the 26th, and as the uncertain state of the weather frequently detains the mails on the Orkney side of the Pentland Frith, it is very probable that the result will not be known in London before the 7th or 8th of September. Mr. Anderson is, we believe, a thorough Voluntary.

**PEREBLSHIRE.**—Close of the poll:—

Mackenzie	240
Carmichael	163

Majority for Mr. Mackenzie .... 77

Mr. Carmichael is a Free Churchman, and opposed to endowments.

#### IRELAND.

**CLARE (COUNTY).**—The nomination took place on Monday. The candidates are Major Macnamara, Mr. C. O'Brien, and Sir Lucius O'Brien. The polling was expected to be extremely sharp. Already a fracas had taken place. Mr. Pierce Creagh, the legal adviser of Sir Lucius O'Brien, told Mr. C. O'Brien "he lied," on which the honourable candidate retorted by a blow of a stick on Mr. Creagh's head. The affair has not since gone further. The gross poll on Thursday night was as follows:—

Sir Lucius O'Brien	774
Macnamara	712
C. O'Brien	578

Letters received in town this (Saturday) morning announce the retirement of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, and the consequent return of Sir Lucius O'Brien and Major Macnamara. Sir Lucius goes into Parliament totally unshackled by pledges upon any question; but there is little or no doubt of the hon. baronet being, upon the whole, favourable to a readjustment of the Act of Union. Major Macnamara, as well as his late colleague, was but an indifferent supporter of Repeal, never having trusted his person within the walls of Conciliation-hall.

**CORK CITY.**—The High Sheriff, acting in strict legality, has refused to be a partner in any compact which may have subsisted between Mr. Fagan and Mr. M'Carthy, the former, although at the head of the poll, having resigned in favour of the latter, who was below Mr. Dan Callaghan by over 100 votes. The High Sheriff announced the poll as follows:—

Mr. Fagan	929
Mr. Callaghan	917
Mr. M'Carthy	799

He said that he therefore declared Messrs. Fagan and Callaghan duly elected.

**CORK COUNTY.**—The Tory candidates having withdrawn, at twelve o'clock on Saturday the High Sheriff of Cork opened the court of election, when Mr. D. Clanchy, J.P., a banker, proposed, and Mr. Eugene M'Carthy, J.P., seconded the nomination of Mr. E. B. Roche. The Rev. Mr. Doheny moved, and Mr. Garrett Barry seconded, the nomination of Dr. Power. Both were then declared duly elected.

**GALWAY COUNTY.**—The death of Lord Dunsandle, with the consequent elevation to the Irish Peerage of the Honourable Denis Daly, removed the latter from the list of candidates for this county. The election terminated after all without a poll, in the return of Mr. Christopher St. George, and Captain Burke; Mr. W. H. Gregory, the rejected of Dublin, and Mr. Kirman, retiring immediately after the nomination on Tuesday.

**KILDARE COUNTY.**—The nomination of candidates for the county of Kildare took place in the Court-house at Athy, on Saturday. The Court-house was opened at eleven o'clock, and shortly after that the proceedings commenced. A large concourse of persons filled the body of the building, and throughout the day were more than usually noisy, interrupting all the speakers, especially Mr. Bourke, and the supporters of that gentleman and the Marquis of Kildare. A large number of the gentry of the county were upon the platform. The candidates were the Marquis of Kildare, Mr. R. S. Bourke, Mr. O'Neil, and Mr. J. O'Connell, the two latter as Repealers. Mr. Archbold, the late member, was in the gallery, but took no part in the proceedings. Mr. O'Connell did not arrive till the proceedings had some time commenced. At the close of the proceedings a show of hands took place, in favour of the Marquis of Kildare and Mr. O'Neil.

**KILKENNY (COUNTY).**—The nomination of candidates took place on Friday; Mr. Pierce S. Butler, Mr. J. Greene, Mr. Welch, and Mr. Hely were proposed. Mr. P. S. Butler then rose amid enthusiastic cheering. It had been mentioned in favour of one of the candidates that one of his relatives had been hanged for his country; he (Mr. Butler) was proud to say that at least fifty of his family had been hanged for their country [cheers]. A Voice.—A cheer for the men that were hanged [laughter and tremendous cheering]. Another Voice.—And a groan for the hangman [Screeches, groans, and renewed laughter]. Mr. Butler was glad to see, though the subject had, of course, created merriment, that the people recollected the deeds of his ancestors. Mr. T. Bradley.—Mr. Butler, what about tenant-right? Mr. Butler.—I will reply in homely language—"I go the whole hog," and nothing else [cheers]. Mr. J. Greene then addressed the meeting. He was an old Repealer. The other candidates, amidst scenes of the greatest confusion, then addressed the meeting. The Sheriff then called for a show of hands, and declared it to be in favour of Messrs. Butler and Hely. A poll was demanded for the other candidates.

**KILKENNY COUNTY.**—First Day's Poll, August 14:—

Hely	115
Butler	89
Green	87
Walsh	66

**LEITRIM COUNTY.**—The election commenced on Monday; the candidates being the Honourable T. Clements, Mr. John Robert Godley, and Mr. K. Tenison. A fourth candidate, Mr. M'Ternan, withdrew before the commencement of the poll on Tuesday. At half-past three on Wednesday, the polling had ceased; not a voter having been polled during the last half hour. The numbers then were—

Mr. Tenison	385
Mr. Clements	364
Mr. Godley	319

**LIMERICK COUNTY.**—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.—This election forms a disgraceful exception to the hitherto orderly proceedings at the different contests throughout the country. At the nomination, on Monday, Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Caleb Powell, the late members, Mr. William Monsell, of Tervoe, and Mr. George John O'Connell, a brewer of Limerick, were proposed. The proceedings throughout were characterized by perfect brutishness. The proposers and seconders of Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Monsell could not obtain a hearing. Some opposition was made even to Mr. Smith O'Brien's name, when proposed by Mr. Dowling; but it seemed to arise from an impression that the nomination was made without Mr. O'Brien's consent. Mr. Monsell's appearance, however, was the signal for the climax. We copy the account in the *Morning Chronicle*—

He was at once assailed by a hurricane of groans, yells, hisses, cock-crowing, beating of sticks, &c. Several of the crowd proceeded to cut the ropes of the window-pullies, and to fasten them to sticks and old caps and handkerchiefs, as if to represent hanging effigies, whilst others were engaged in crying out, "Begone, hangman!" "See the devil!" and other similar demonstrations. It is perfectly impossible to convey an accurate notion of the scene that was kept up without intermission for an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Mr. Monsell stood beside the High Sheriff, and made several ineffectual attempts to utter a single sentence. The High Sheriff (Sir David Roche) and Mr. G. J. O'Connell in vain entreated the crowd to give a patient hearing to Mr. Monsell. At length the Sheriff, who had more than once hinted at calling in the military, sat down, declaring that he would adjourn the court. Here several ropes were thrown down from the galleries, and a scene of fearful confusion was kept up, amid a torrent of spitting, which almost covered every one on the hustings, and which was filthy and disgusting in the extreme.

After another half-hour spent in this manner, Mr. Monsell, at the top of his voice, managed to ejaculate a few sentences, to this effect:—

Is there any man there whose poor family I have served? Is there any man there for whom I have procured work? Is there any one there for whom I have got food, wages, and employment [uproar]? My principles are the same as when in the town of Limerick I got a patient hearing [uproar]. I asked food and wages for you; I will ask the same again. I don't want your votes [uproar]. I only want you to hear what I have to say [uproar]. All the energy, all the ability, all the influence I possess, shall be at your service. I want to raise your condition by practical measures [uproar]. Do you think I will not be a Repealer if we don't get justice to Ireland? It was the opinion of the illustrious man who is now no more—he was your friend—Daniel O'Connell [tremendous cheering]—it was his opinion, I say, that there

should be a union of parties in Ireland [uproar]. That union of parties will be proved by the result of this election [uproar].

The show of hands was entirely in favour of Messrs. Powell and O'Connell; and a poll being demanded for Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Monsell, the proceedings were adjourned. The polling commenced next morning, the mob continuing very violent. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Monsell led off with a majority, which increased during the day, Mr. O'Brien keeping second. The voters for both these candidates were indebted to the protection of a military escort in going to and from the hustings. The gross numbers polled up to Wednesday evening were:—

Monsell	480
S. O'Brien	380
Powell	339
O'Connell	322

**LONGFORD (COUNTY).**—Mr. Anthony Lefroy and the Hon. Mr. King Hannan, the Conservative candidates, gave up on Thursday evening; and the two Repeal converts have been declared the sitting members by a very considerable majority over their opponents. The final state of the poll was as follows:—

Fox [R.]	418
Blackall [R.]	424
Lefroy [C.]	322
Hannan [C.]	303

**MEATH (COUNTY).**—The contest has terminated in the retirement of Mr. Singleton, the Conservative candidate, and the consequent return of Mr. Corbally (Whig), and Mr. Henry Grattan (Repealer).

**TIPPERARY (COUNTY).**—Mr. N. Maher and Mr. F. Scully (Repealers) have been returned without opposition, Mr. Collett having withdrawn. The following is an extract from Archdeacon Laffan's (Roman Catholic) speech in proposing Mr. Scully:—

He took the *Times* newspaper out of his pocket, and throwing it with force on the table, said to Mr. Collett, "There's your speech at Lincoln for you" [great cheering]. "My Lord Suardale (continued the Archdeacon), I never in the whole course of my life, and it is a long political life, stood up in this Court-house with feelings of more regret. Who are you bringing forward this day, Tory gentlemen of Tipperary? [cheers]. I'm ashamed of you [great cheering]. I always like to catch the bull by the horns [laughter]. Who, I repeat, are you bringing forward, respectable, independent landlords of Tipperary? The man who stood by in the House of Commons when Roebuck called you murderers, and did not stand up to defend you."

Mr. COLLETT.—I did [groans].  
Archdeacon LAFFAN.—Oh, gentlemen of Tipperary! Oh, respectable descendants of the Tipperary aristocracy! Though you are Tories, I love you better than John Bull [laughter], who will laugh at you when your estates are confiscated and your children beggars [loud cheers]. Those English fellows have not one drop of the milk of human kindness in their bosom. Did that ill-looking fellow (pointing to Mr. Collett),—and he is a very ill-looking fellow [laughter].

Here Mr. Collett commenced writing in his tablet.  
Archdeacon LAFFAN: Put that down in your tablet; carry that in your snuff-box, as we say in Tipperary [loud laughter]. I do regret, my Lord Suardale, to see any man of the old stock of the aristocracy coming to the back of a man whom they do not know [hear, hear]. I care not for the Whigs or Tories; they are all alike to me from snappish Roebuck to Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel [cheers]. They called you, landlords of Ireland, wholesale murderers; and did that fellow [laughter] stand up for you? [loud laughter.] Don't be looking so angry at me, sir; don't think you'll intimidate me, Mr. John Bull [loud cheers].

[It was really laughable to see the astonished, confused, angry looks of Mr. Collett, who did not expect such a laceration from the very rev. gentleman.]

The ARCHDEACON (smiling): I am glad Roebuck is out of Parliament. When he charged the landlords with driving out their unfortunate tenants, and starving them, did you stand up then, Mr. Collett, and call him a liar? [loud cheers.] Do you know, my Lord Suardale, what a Frenchman said of John Bull? He said, "he used you very well, for he eated de oyster and gave you de shell" [loud laughter]. But, Tory landlords of Tipperary, your candidate was turned out of Lincoln, and you thought him good enough for Tipperary—out of the frying-pan into the fire [loud laughter and cheers.] Oh, gentlemen, are you—are you not ashamed of yourselves [loud laughter]? I see the crimson blush mantling on your cheeks—you can't conceal it—your hearts are not with your tongues—you are partly Irish after all [loud cheers]. If you return Collett he will laugh with contempt at you; and when your estates are squeezed like a lemon, he will damn you for a set of beggarly rascals [loud laughter]. Collett, did you ever hear that Irishmen had tails [loud laughter]? Did you ever hear that the brutal *Times* called us the bloody priests [groans]?

Mr. COLLETT (good humouredly): Do you say your prayers?

The ARCHDEACON: We do say our prayers, and I'll make you say yours before I am done with you [laughter]. It is a sad day when we see men, with their ears and eyes open, select such a man as their candidate for Tipperary [hear]. I would take my political enemy by the hand; I would shake hands with you, Mr. Collett, if you would let me [laughter]; but, to friend or foe who would abuse me, I would say, "Go along, you scoundrel." I could not support Lord John Russell, my Lord Suardale; and I will tell you why. Because he starved 2,000,000 of my fellow-countrymen [groans for the Premier]. A scoundrel, who refused to send two vessels of war to bring food to the starving people [groaning]. And what did the Americans do—glorious America [loud cheering]—the land of the brave, where freedom's sod was never soiled [great cheers]—what did brave America do? The President, the Government, the people, sent their best war-ships, manned with their noble Yankee sailors [cheers], with food, not bomb-shells, to our shores [cheers]. Compare this with the conduct of the pigmy Premier of England—the rotten Russell [groans].

**WATERFORD COUNTY.**—STRANGE RESULT.—The *Dublin Evening Post* gives the following account, from a correspondent, of extraordinary proceedings on Wednesday:—"Of all the scenes I ever beheld, the most strange was the result of our county contest this day. Our late members were proposed and seconded in due form; and a Repealer was then put forward, in the person of Mr. Robert Keating, of the county of Tipperary, and I regret to say that he was proposed by Sir Richard Musgrave. The late members then addressed the county; and first, Mr. Villiers Stuart declared that he would not go to a contest, and merely offered himself to fill the gap. The Honourable Mr. Carew, in his turn, stood up, and declared that he was ready to go to a contest; but, sooner than allow Mr. Stuart to retire, he, as the junior member, would retire. The Repealers then took courage, and, I grieve to say, prevailed over Mr. Nicholas Maher Power, of Faithlegg, who had seconded the nomination of Mr. Stuart, to let himself be put in nomination, to supersede the very man whom he had proposed to the county as a fit representative! Mr. Stuart, true to his pledge, then refused to accept the seat offered him, as he resolved upon not going to a contest. Thus Mr. Power superseded his own friend, and now stands before the county as our representative, under circumstances which I forbear commenting upon. I should add, that he is not a Conciliation-hall Repealer; although his second was one of our own fiery city patriots, whom nothing could satisfy but a Conciliation-hall man. Mr. Robert Keating and Mr. N. Maher Power were declared duly elected."

## ELECTION NOTABILIA.

**A REFORMED TORY.**—The following speech of Mr. Henry Drummond, of Albury Park, at his election for West Surrey, will show how futile almost it is to class parties, in the present condition of party. Mr. Drummond's name is to be found in the "Protectionist" column, which we, as well as others of our contemporaries, have named as one of the classes of party. This speech will show with what propriety:—

Mr. Drummond said—I was born a Tory, and I stuck to Toryism until it became as dead as a door nail [a laugh]. How dead a door nail is, Dickens said he could not tell, but he was sure it was very dead indeed; but a door nail was not more dead than Toryism [laughter]. The people will stand by it no longer [hear]. The people now put no confidence in the mere terms of Whig or Tory [cheers]. I do not know what Toryism now is, and I know almost as little of Conservatism [a laugh]. A Conservative is one who would keep what he had got. All wanted to do that; but can Peel be called a Conservative now? What is to be said of my Lord Wharncliffe, who thought that peers ought not to be judges? Or of Lord Stanley, who said bishops have no business in the House of Lords? [a laugh.] And what is Liberalism? Macaulay, a Liberal, is turned out of Edinburgh, and they have got a Liberal who says he has a right to any piece of ground to build a Dissenting place of worship on [laughter]. Under all these circumstances, it was absolute nonsense that I could do my duty by adopting any party watchword. I must be independent of all such names as Tory and Whig [hear], and regard principles alone. Whigism is as dead as Toryism; and there are now—not two forms of carrying on the business of the country—but only one principle. It had been determined there should be no privileged class in the legislature. All class legislation must come to an end [hear]. You send me to Parliament in 1847, and I must not act as if it were the year 1837, for the principles are different now. It is as impossible to legislate upon the same principles now as in 1837, as it was for the Carlists of France, who went over with Louis XVIII. to carry forward the Government of that country as it was carried forward before the Revolution [cheers]. There must now be perfect equality for all. The money must not be taken from one sect to support the clergy of another sect [loud cheers]. As to free trade, it is impossible for that question to remain as it now is. We must not continue to tax the manufacture of malt while the manufacture of cotton remains untouched. We will not be contented with a little bit of free-trade [hear]—we will have the whole hog, and not the miserable little pig, which is all we have now [hear, hear]. I repeat, there must be perfect equality among all persons [hear]. No one class must be allowed to dominate over another [renewed cheers].

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—The *Bath Journal* says, that many of the electors of Wolverhampton have their eyes on Mr. Roebuck.

Mr. Hawes's friends in Lambeth intend to present him with a testimonial.

**PETITION AGAINST THE LATE YARMOUTH ELECTION.**—It is stated that a petition against Messrs. Lennox and Coope's return is contemplated by a section of the radical party. A meeting was called a few evenings since at the Masonic-hall, to determine what steps should be taken, since which certain parties have been waiting upon those electors supposed to be most anxious in promoting this object, to ascertain how much money they would be willing to contribute.

**A NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL REGISTRATION SOCIETY** has just been established, with Colonel Beckwith for president.

**THE LANCASHIRE CONSTITUENCIES** were represented in the last Parliament by 14 Liberals, 7 Peelites, and 5 Protectionists. In the late elections not a single supporter of protection has been chosen—all are Free-traders—namely, 18 Liberals and 8 Peelites. Well done Lancashire!

**THE STOCKPORT ELECTION.**—THE BEER-BARREL M.P. —Of the plumpers given by publicans and beer-sellers we find there are,

ONE ..... for Kershaw,  
TWO ..... for Cobden,  
FORTY-FOUR for Heald!

We leave the religious and moral men, who supported the religious and moral Mr. Heald, to account for the extraordinary preference given by the publicans and beer-sellers to their candidate. We call on them to account for the extraordinary fact that the majority which has, for the present, conferred upon him the title of M.P. for Stockport, has been found amongst, of all other men, the publicans and beer-sellers. Mr. Kershaw was rejected by a majority of 33, because 44 beer-sellers and spirit dealers plumped for his opponent! Let Mr. Heald's committee and friends account for this extraordinary preference of their candidate. —*Manchester Times*.

**AT THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION,** Sir John Tyrell gave a plumper for Osborne!

**A MODEST CANDIDATE.**—Mr. Fysche Harrison was, it will be recollected, a candidate for North Essex, and obtained between 30 and 40 votes. He was present at the declaration of the poll on Friday, and amused the assembly with such remarks as the following:—

He begged to observe, that upon one of the poll-days at Colchester, a friend of his, who honoured him with his vote, upon going up to poll was asked who he meant to vote for, when he said he was going to vote for Fysche Harrison. "Why, surely," rejoined the clerk, "you are not going to vote for him." "And why?" asked this friend. "Because," says the clerk, "he is a crazy man!" [loud laughter]. He (Mr. H.) was not in the habit of flattering himself—for he hated egotism—but it had always been the observation to which those had been liable who had been raised above the level of mankind by many gifts nature had bestowed upon them [ironical cheers and laughter]. He need not remind them, for they all read their Bibles, of the reply of the Roman governor to Paul, "Much learning hath made thee mad!" [laughter]. And must he call their attention to a great man, Galileo, who was the first to assert that the earth went round the sun, and not the sun round the earth. He was thought to be a madman, but since his death he had been extolled as the greatest man on earth [laughter].

**STOCKPORT.**—THE PROPOSED SUCCESSOR OF MR. COBDEN.—It would seem as if the electors of Stockport do not doubt that Mr. Cobden will choose to sit for the West Riding in preference to their borough. Alderman James Kershaw's committee met on Monday evening week, and agreed to get up a requisition to that gentleman to allow himself again to be put in nomination for that borough, in anticipation of Mr. Cobden accepting the representation of the West Riding. A portion of Mr. Heald's late Committee are also busily engaged in canvassing for Alderman Cephas Howard, cotton-spinner, of Stockport. Mr. Brooks's name has also been mentioned. We should be glad to see Mr. Heald unseated by a Parliamentary committee, and Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Brooks returned together as the two members of the borough.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BROOKS.**—Mr. Brooks sacrificed his own election in order to place Dr. Bowring, whom he considered to have a prior claim, in the seat he had

filled during a long session. To mark their sense of this conduct, the electors have commenced a subscription, with the view of presenting some testimonial to Mr. Brooks, which is advancing most favourably, and already counts a great number of subscribers. —*Manchester Times*.

**PETITION TO UNSEAT MR. HEALD.**—We understand that several hundred pounds are already subscribed for this purpose. The working classes are clubbing together their pence, shillings, and some of them their pounds; so determined are they to bring down a just punishment upon what they term such flagrant instances of bribery and corruption. —*Stockport Paper*.

**THE HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION.**—The total number of publicans and innkeepers who voted for Mr. Cheetham was only twelve, and the remainder voted for Mr. Stansfield. From this circumstance alone it may be inferred which way the "wind blew." The total amount of expenses incurred by Mr. Cheetham's committee is under £500; but it is supposed, from the extent to which the liberality went on Mr. Stansfield's side, that a sum of little short of £5,000 will liquidate their bills. The accounts that have been sent into the committee are reported as being shameful in the extreme; and, indeed, payment of many of them has been refused. Six of the free and independent electors of the borough of Huddersfield were rusticated on the beautiful scenery near to Bangor-bridge at the time the Huddersfield election for a borough member was going on. They had every man pledged for Cheetham; but, through the influence of their employers, they were sent out of the way of the election—on business, of course! And such "business" was to see how the works over the Menai Straits, on the Chester and Holyhead railway, were progressing. One of these tourists stated to our informant, that they spent liberally, both on their journey and during their stay at Bangor; and even after they arrived back at home they had money to spare out of what was given them for travelling expenses. Is this intimidation, or corruption, or what is it? —*Leeds Mercury*.

**THE WEST RIDING ELECTION.**—EARL FITZWILLIAM'S LETTER.—At the close of the proceedings at Wakefield, on Saturday week, the friends of Edmund Denison, Esq., sat down to a luncheon, in the large room over the Corn Exchange, in that town. In the course of his speech Mr. Denison observed, that a communication had been handed to him since the proceedings on the hustings. It was from the noble owner of Wentworth-house, and had arrived by special messenger. Its contents were as follows:—

Grosvenor-place, Friday night, August 6, 1847.  
My dear Sir,—On landing at Ramsgate this afternoon, I learned from the newspapers that an attempt is making by some gentlemen of Lancashire, who have, I suppose, votes for the West Riding, to replace you, as one of its representatives, by Mr. Cobden. I take, therefore, the earliest means I can adopt, by sending a special messenger with this letter, which is to assure you of my cordial good wishes. I trust that you will be returned, together with Lord Morpeth; and you have my fullest authority to make whatever use you may think advisable of this communication. I wish to give you the fullest possible support.—Your very faithful Servant,  
FITZWILLIAM.

After reading the letter, Mr. Denison observed, that he looked upon this as one of the highest compliments that could have been paid to him. If he had received it one hour earlier, his friends would certainly have demanded a poll.—The *Leeds Mercury*, in an article on this election, says:—"It is right that Lord Morpeth and Lord John Russell should know, that the return of the former would not have been secure if a contest had taken place. We do not speak our own impressions, but those of individuals who have seen the answers received to a circular sent out by Mr. Cobden's committee before the election, when we say that Lord Morpeth would probably have been two thousand below Mr. Cobden on the poll. Would that we could hope that Lord Morpeth would allow this state of things to induce him to abandon a measure so deeply obnoxious to thousands of his warmest friends and of the most conscientious supporters of civil and religious liberty!"

**LORD CASTLEREAGH AND THE ENDOWMENT QUESTION.**—Lord Castlereagh's election for the county of Down in the present year is anything but a victory, even of opinion. The yeomanry of Down displayed their well-known independence, and when he gave vent to the aberration of his intellect on the endowment of Romanism, they were not the men—and they never were—to listen quietly to the discordant sentiment. Groans met his lordship's ear. Hisses and yells greeted his sense. There were no cheers for him, as in other days which we well recollect; and worse than all, he wanted the hearts of the people. We speak severely of his lordship on this account alone, that he favours endowment years after he was a penitent respecting emancipation. But while our duty compels us to strike on this score, we give him unqualified credit for his views on tenant-right. —*Banner of Ulster*.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The following is a list of the towns to which communications from London are already opened, or to which they will be opened, by the commencement of the year, by means of the electric telegraph:—Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Canterbury, Maidstone, Tunbridge, Gosport, Southampton, Winchester, Dorchester, Bristol, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Peterborough, Yarmouth, Huntingdon, Hertford, Northampton, Coventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Chesterfield, Hull, Sheffield, Bradford, Wisbech, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Rochdale, York, Darlington, Newcastle, Berwick, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Scarborough, Bridlington, Stamford, Norwich, St. Ives, Ware, and Colchester. —*Morning Chronicle*.

**EXECUTIONS ON CAPITAL CONVICTIONS.**—By an official document, printed by order of the House of Commons, it is shown that in five years to 1826 there were 5,286 persons convicted on capital charges, and 307 were executed; in the next five years, 7,077 persons were convicted, and 301 executed; in the next, 3,877, out of which 175 were executed; in the next 767, out of which 41 were executed; and in the five years ending 1846 the convictions were 616, and the executions 56.

At the meeting of the British Association Dr. Faraday exhibited some diamonds which he had received from M. Dumas, which had, by the action of intense heat, been converted into coke.

## HARVEST PROSPECTS.

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—We are now almost in the thickest of the harvest. The wheat is being cut in all directions, and it is generally thought, so far as regards this neighbourhood, that there will be quite an average yield, if not more.

**CHESHIRE.**—The *Manchester Courier*, under date August 12, says:—"Although a considerable amount of rain has fallen since our last, yet we hear few complaints of grain crops lodging. The oats are looking truly beautiful, and we expect the harvest of this grain will be much beyond the average. There is also pretty well of straw. It is delightful to witness the immense progress made by the green crops in general within the last fortnight, and to reflect that an abundance of such will be ready to assist in alleviating any inconvenience which might possibly arise through a partial failure in the potato."

**DERBYSHIRE (NORTH).**—In all our forward localities reaping has generally commenced, and the prospect is gratifying. Wheat will be as fine a crop as was ever gathered. The growing crop is splendid. The same may be said of barley: the crop is exceedingly bulky and fine. The oat crop will yield well, but it is not heavy; the season has been too dry for this variety of grain. Beans are nearly a failure, and very filthy; but few are grown in this county, except in the southern parts.

**HAMPSHIRE.**—The late rains have retarded harvest operations, but as yet have done no harm. The prospects are all well in every direction, and the potato disease seems to have died itself out.

**SUSSEX.**—We are much pleased to find that the prospect of the wheat harvest is most cheering—the reports which we have collected from a great number of farmers from the hill farms, as well as those in the Weald, uniformly bear testimony to a bountiful yield of corn. Several of the farmers say that they individually have not had such crops upon their lands for very many years. Reaping is now universal. There will be an abundance of straw.

**THE POTATO CROP.**—Mr. M. Nicholson, in a letter to the *Manchester Examiner*, says:—"Within the last ten days I have been through Devonshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, and the county of Dublin. I have made inquiry in all these places respecting the potato disease, and I have not met a single person connected with agriculture who believes that either the disease of last year has re-appeared in any part of that district, or that disease of any kind has affected the potato crop to an extent worth naming."

**CROPS IN DEVONSHIRE.**—PLYMOUTH, August 14.—We have had two magnificent days, and we believe that thousands of acres of corn will be saved in the west of England to-day. The glass has been gradually rising during the week, and the wind north-east, so that there is every probability of a continuance of glorious weather.

## LITERATURE.

*History of the Revival and Progress of Independency in England since the Period of the Reformation.* By JOSEPH FLETCHER. Vol. I. Snow.

WE know of no subject more worthy of consideration and elucidation than that by which Mr. Fletcher has here directed his energies. Next to the essentials of Christianity is the mode in which religion may best develop its energies; the setting of the jewel is only second to the value of the gem itself; and the question is most important whether the New Testament provide the model of a Christian Church, and if it do, of what kind that model may be. Too many of our Christians are Dissenters without a reason; disposed to justify their position simply by the force of circumstances, or by the fact that much undeniable goodness is embraced by it, and thus continue Nonconformists rather because they believe religion to be a reality than because they believe that Dissent is the most legitimate form of that reality. To all such Mr. Fletcher's work will prove a real boon. It is calm, intelligent, candid, the result equally of thought and labour—and one of those works, which prove that the claims of Dissenters to the possession of literary ability are not ill-founded. We will not indeed say that it has left us nothing to desire, for to whom is not the Vicar of Wakefield's apophthegm applicable—that "the painter might have painted better, if he had taken more pains." The pulpit style is throughout apparent; redundancy of expression and superfluity of ornament show plainly to what kinds of composition the author has been most addicted. Yet perhaps these very defects may add to its popularity, and the production is unquestionably, in many important respects, one of real value.

After a preface, which exhibits, perhaps, somewhat too much of the declamatory style for an initiatory treatise, we enter upon the first part of the work—"the development of the principles of Independency in the age of Christ and his apostles;" and the first chapter is devoted to "preliminary explanations." Chapter II describes "the first principle of Independency, or individual Independency." This is well illustrated; though we are inclined to take exception to such *fantasies* as our Lord's words "falling on the ear"—"softly as the fanning breeze, and gently as the blowing clover or falling rain, or powerfully as the rolling thunder or the raging storm." Chapters III, IV, V, display "the second principle of Independency; or, congregational Independency." This is carefully and elaborately argued, and is followed in Chapter VI by the "third principle of Independency; or aggregate independency;" whilst the seventh and last chapter is devoted to the subject of "the principles of Independency cleared from misconception."

The second part more properly commences the work it-

self, and is thus subdivided:—Chap. I. The starting point of post-apostolic history. II. The first post-apostolic age, or the age of Independency. III. The second post-apostolic age, or the age of innovation. IV. The third post-apostolic age, or the age of subversion. V. The fourth post-apostolic age, or the age of despotism. The author employs the best materials, and uses them in no slovenly manner. In the third chapter he clearly traces the progress of the Church's departure from its original purity, and we wish we were able to lay the whole passage before our readers. Its conclusion is all we can give:—

"Thus all things conspire to augment the influence of the Roman Church, and to make it a nucleus of ecclesiastical power. Still the pre-eminence enjoyed was entirely conventional, and the result of a generally diffused sentiment of reverence, rather than of ecclesiastical enactment. All bishops were theoretically equal in dignity and power; and each in his own diocese was answerable to God only for his conduct. Cyprian (A.D. 256) is very decided in his views on this subject. According to him the unity of the episcopate was derived from the harmony of the bishops in general; neither did he allow that any one might be considered a bishop of bishops. Even while a certain superior respect might be paid to the Church at Rome, there was no concession of actual rights over the other Churches. Firmilian, of Caesarea, a contemporary of Cyprian, speaks disparagingly and even contemptuously of the Roman authority, and sets it down as mere pretension. We are, therefore, compelled to regard the superiority of Rome at this period as sentimental rather than real. It could not be enforced for want of political power. It was often disputed with success. It was rather manifested in the spirit of a haughty and insolent bearing on the part of its bishop, than in any overt acts; and if it had not been favoured by some peculiar circumstances in after times, would probably have been only in a small degree more harmful than the previous changes which had come over the constitution of Christ's Church." Pp. 206, 207.

Without being, as journalists, partisans of any special form of Nonconformity, we heartily commend this volume to those who desire to understand the Independent phase of it. We shall welcome Mr. Fletcher at all times, and we doubt not that farther experience in writing will correct a few errors—of which his use of the word "transpire" is one—and render his historical contributions a most important service to the cause of God.

**A Treatise on Diet and Regimen.** By WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician to the Buxton Bath Charity. Fourth Edition. Re-written and much enlarged. Part I. March. To be complete in Five Monthly Parts. London: John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

It is seldom that works of this description pass through so many editions; and the fact of the present being the fourth edition of Mr. Robertson's work speaks greatly in its favour. As the title-page informs us, it is now much enlarged. The author seems not only familiar with his profession in its ordinary branches, but with its more scientific principles and details. He is evidently practised in composition, and his style is polished, clear, and forcible. We are certain the work will be valuable to the medical faculty, and, so far as the first part carries us, can recommend its perusal to all who are anxious about the kind of food which, to use Dr. Johnson's phrase, "they should allow to pass through their pyloric valve."

**The Bible not of Man; or, The Argument for the Divine Origin of the Sacred Scriptures, drawn from the Scriptures themselves.** By GARDINER SPRING, D.D., of New York. Religious Tract Society.

DR. SPRING is well known in this country, as one whose works are well fitted to promote an intelligent and practical faith in Christianity. The ten chapters of this book discuss its moral and religious evidences clearly and forcibly. To persons of a scriptural turn it is highly adapted to do good.

**A Plan for the Establishment of a General System of Secular Education in the County of Lancashire.** London: Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS "Plan" has been drawn up by a number of gentlemen of various religious denominations, and is, by them, commended to the consideration of all classes, sects, and parties, in the hope that they may recognize the soundness of its principles, and demand of the Legislature the powers necessary to carry it into effect. We cannot enter into an examination of its merits; those who are interested in the question may easily obtain the pamphlet. Suffice it to say that the "Plan" is, in many respects, a great improvement on the Government scheme, but we retain our objection to Government interference.

**Wanderings of a Pilgrimage in the Shadow of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau Alp.** By GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D. Collins.

THIS is a most agreeable and delightful volume. We confess the charm of Dr. Cheever's writings, and believe it to consist in his perfect ease and self-possession. He is never embarrassed, and never allows his readers to be so. We can always—perhaps we have a large organ of locality—find pleasant sunshine and oxygenated air in an imaginary excursion with any tolerable writer of travels, and we have found Dr. Cheever a most charming *commissionaire*; of which class indeed, we have, except in his case, no pleasant recollections. A large sprinkling of fancy bedews these pages, and will render them popular. The work certainly abounds in good and effective description, and in the development of religious truths with taste and power.

**The Elective Franchise; as it is, and as it ought to be.** By JAMES J. MACINTYRE. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1847.

OUR previous acquaintance with Mr. Macintyre, through his work, entitled "The Influence of Aristocracies on the Revolutions of nations," predisposed us to a favourable re-

ception of the present volume. Its subject is of the deepest importance, and though the course of events indicates that other questions must take precedence of it in the order of public discussion, it must before long command general attention. Our electoral system is radically vicious; it has grown out of a false principle, and in its results has verified the maxim, that a bad tree can only bring forth bad fruit. True, some of its rotten boughs have been cut off, and since it has been pruned, the electoral corruption has not been of so glaring a character as before, but the system is still pervaded by the rankest injustice, and is fruitful of most demoralising influences. The absurdity and abominations of the old borough system have not been extirpated by the Reform Bill; they were merely modified by it. Votes are still marketable commodities, and will continue to be so regarded so long as property determines a man's right to the suffrage. To secure just and wise legislation should be the grand object in the exercise of the franchise, and it must be of the utmost importance that whatever constitutes the title to vote, should be a proper guarantee to society that the trust it has reposed in its members will not be perverted to selfish purposes. The qualifications for the franchise should be, therefore, in harmony with its real design, and its extension will be then as wide as any rational man could desire. Mr. Macintyre has argued these points with much ability, but the remedies he proposes for the evils he has exposed are singular indeed. He would constitute payments of church or chapel seat rents, and the possession of clerical certificates of good character, proper titles to the right of voting. Churches might then be converted into polling booths, or ministers of religion might be entrusted with the appointment of suitable representatives in Parliament. But it would be unfair to judge of the work by its suggestions for the improvement of our electoral system. It contains valuable materials for forming right conceptions of the true nature of the franchise, and forcibly inculcates a conscientious regard to its beneficial exercise on the part of voters. It would have been more attractive, probably, had the different topics been treated with a stricter regard to their mutual relationship; continuity of discourse would have been then secured, and useless repetition might have been avoided; but on the whole, it is a good book, on an important question, and will repay the reading.

#### GLEANINGS.

**EXPLOIT IN NEWSPAPER REPORTING.**—A summary of the proceedings at the West Riding nomination, about two thirds of a column in length, was published in a second edition of the *Manchester Times* on Saturday week, half an hour after the close of the meeting at Wakefield; the electric telegraph having been made available for the conveyance of the report.

At the Limerick city election, David O'Brien, of Borheen, farmer, voted for O'Brien and O'Connell. He was 105 years old, and was carried in a chair to the polling booth.

**ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME "DEVIL."**—As a pendant to the curious etymology in our last, a reverend divine of the end of the last century, not a hundred miles from Dunfermline, is said to have illustrated the nature of the Evil One from his very name. He was first *il*, *ill*; *vil*, *vile*; *evil*, *evil*; *devil*, *devil*: "in short," said he, "to sum up all in a few words, he was an *ill*, *vile*, *evil*, *devil*!"

**ELECTION INQUEST.**—Last week, Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Goose and Gridiron upon the late election of the city of London. The worthy coroner sat upon himself for two hours, and, after mature deliberation, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—*Punch*.

On Tuesday week a most difficult operation—[tracheotomy]—that of making an incision in the throat, to remove an obstruction, was successfully performed by Bransby Cooper, Esq., at Guy's Hospital, London, on a boy fourteen years old, who had suffered a small stone to slip into his throat, the previous Friday, and could not otherwise be removed.

The *Preston Pilot* mentions an instance of one of the electors having been bribed with a "Bank of Elegance" note!

**JENNY LIND POTATOES.**—A fine sample of potatoes, with *blue eyes*, were cried up with this name through the streets last week, at 10d. per score. The idea of a score of Jenny Linds for 10d.!—*Exeter News*.

**NUTS TO CRACK.**—Nuts are said to be unusually plentiful in Cumberland this year, and in some places the trees are literally covered with clusters, many containing from sixteen to thirty-two nuts each.—*Gateshead Observer*.

**EASY OF CONTROL.**—At Nottingham election, a voter on being asked for whom he polled? replied, "I don't care who!" A by-stander said, "Poll for O'Connor;" upon which the voter roared out at the top of his voice—"O'Connor to be sure!"

#### MARRIAGES.

July 29, at the Independent Chapel, Alford, Lincolnshire, by Mr. W. Rose, Mr. J. T. BARKER, minister of Cannon-street Chapel, Louth, to Miss MARY NEWMAN, of the former place.

Aug. 8, at Irwell-street Wesleyan Chapel, Salford, by Mr. Charles Prest, of London, Mr. JOHN MASSEY to Miss SARAH ANN GARDNER, both of Salford.

Aug. 9, at Hoby, in the county of Leicester, Mr. HENRY GIBBS, of Leicester, to MARY ANN, second daughter of Mr. Robert LACEY, of Hoby.

Aug. 10, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Okehampton, Devon, Mr. JOHN GRENDON, of Wembworthy, to Miss JOANNA HATCH, of Bratton Clovelly.

Aug. 10, at Elsie Manse, Aberdeenshire, N.B., by Mr. M. McCrie, minister, ALEXANDER VERNON, of Blandford, Dorset, to ANNE, youngest daughter of the late John MEIKLE, of Meadow-house Mains, Berwickshire, N.B.

Aug. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Gainsborough, by Mr. G. B. Johnson, of Doncaster, Mr. DAVID LOXTON, Independent minister, of Liverpool, to ELIZA, the second daughter of the late Mr. George EMERSON, Levels, Yorkshire.

Aug. 11, at Victoria-street Chapel, Derby, by the pastor, Mr. John Corbin, Mr. JOSEPH HAWKES to Miss SARAH ANN HALL, both of Derby.

Aug. 11, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the pastor, Mr. J. G. Miall, Mr. ROBERT EDGAR, linen draper, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas ILLINGWORTH, manufacturer, all of Bradford.

Aug. 12, at Newton Abbot, Devon, by Mr. J. A. James, Independent minister, T. S. JAMES, Esq., solicitor, of Birmingham, to SARAH, youngest daughter of Thomas PINSENT, Esq., of Greenhill, near Newton Abbot.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 9, at Southwold, aged 30, WILLIAM, the eldest son of the late Mr. W. L. FISON, of Stowmarket.

Aug. 11, at Writtle, aged four months, LYDIA FRANCES, the daughter of Alexander FLETCHER, D.D., minister of Finsbury Chapel, London.

Aug. 11, at Blandford, aged 45, at the house of her brother, Mr. H. F. FISHER, MARY, the wife of William TICE, Esq., Sopley.

Aug. 12, at his residence, 35, Golden-square, aged 56 years, Dr. GRIFFITHS, Bishop of Olena, and Vicar Apostolic of the London district.

Aug. 12, at Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, SARAH ANN ELIZA, infant daughter of Mr. Edward HUNTER.

Aug. 13, aged 2 years, JOHN FOSTER, the beloved child of Mr. David THOMAS, minister, Bristol.

Aug. 15, at his father's residence, in the 22nd year of his age, JOSEPH, the youngest son of Mr. John VINCENT, minister, of Deal, in Kent. He died of consumption. He was happy in the prospect of death; and, in the hour of death, was calm, sensible, and resigned.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, August 13.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Epworth, Lincolnshire.  
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Knottingley, Yorkshire.  
Liverpool-road Chapel, Islington.  
Presbyterian Church, Liverpool.  
St. Peter's Church, Woolwich.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BARTLETT, ARTHUR, Hill and Sidford, Hampshire, fly proprietor, August 20, September 28: solicitor, Mr. Paterson, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

BEWLEY, CHARLES RICHARD, Leamington Priors, grocer, August 24, September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

BROOKS, THOMAS, 37, Hoxton Old Town, baker, August 20, October 1: solicitor, Mr. R. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

CARROLL, ALEXANDER, jun., 334, Strand, newspaper proprietor, August 23, September 28: solicitor, Mr. Warrant, 6, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

HOMB, THOMAS WILLIAMS, late of 4, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, but now of 20, Pelham-terrace, Brompton, hotel keeper, August 21, September 28: solicitor, Mr. F. Farrar, Doctors'-commons.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH, Liverpool, flour dealer, August 27, September 17: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Dewhurst, Liverpool.

JOLLEY, WILLIAM, 7, Charing-cross, poulterer, August 24, September 28: solicitor, Mr. T. Kennedy, 100, Chancery-lane.

MARKS, THOMAS, Bristol, carpenter, August 27, September 24: solicitor, Mr. Crosby, Bristol.

PEARSE, WILLIAM, St. Tudyde, Cornwall, surgeon, August 24, September 16: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Kedell and Co., Lime-street, London.

TAYLOR, SILAS, Tonbridge Wells, plumber, August 20, September 28: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street.

TURNER, ABRAHAM, Huddersfield, grocer, August 24, September 16: solicitors, Mr. Crocker, Chancery-lane; Mr. Higham, Brighouse; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

WHITTAKER, THOMAS, Manchester, warehouseman, August 24, September 20: solicitors, Mr. W. F. Spinks, 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, Manchester.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FERGUS, ROBERT, sometime of Balgrouchan, August 19, September 9.

LAMB, JOHN, Dundee, manufacturer, August 19, September 9.

MASON, THOMAS, Glasgow, manufacturer, August 20, September 11.

MORE, ROBERT, Airdrie, grocer, August 19, September 10.

MOUTRIE, ROBERT, Dundee, merchant, August 18, September 7.

RICHMOND, WILLIAM, SCOTLAND, PATRICK, M'CALLUM, WILLIAM, GELLATLY, ANDREW, and WINTON, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, merchants, August 20, September 17.

#### DIVIDENDS.

John Mandeno, Grove-street, Hackney, market gardener, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, August 14—William Frederick Cowper, Darlington, linen draper, first div. of 20s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 14, or any Saturday after October 2—Francis Turner, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colliery viewer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 14, or on any Saturday after October 2—Peter Hansen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, fourth div. of 5d.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, August 14, or any Saturday after October 4—James Burnett, Sunderland, hosier, first div. of 4s. 9d.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 14, or any Saturday after October 4—Anthony Halliley and Richard Halliley, Wigan, Cumberland, calico printers, first div. of 1s. 2d.; on the separate estate of Anthony Halliley, first and final div. of 3s. 9d.; and on the separate estate of Richard Halliley, first and final div. of 20s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 14, or any Saturday after October 4—Robert Sword, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 14, or any Saturday after October 4—William Cook, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, auctioneer, first and final div. of 5s. 9d.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 14, or any Saturday after October 4—Samuel Tildesley, jun., Leamington Priors, coal dealer, first and final div. of 4d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday—John Astley, Manchester and Whitefield, nankeen manufacturer, a div. of 4s. 4d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—George Thomas Bradbury, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, first div. of 9s. 6d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday.

#### Tuesday, August 17.

#### BANKRUPTS.

GALE, GEORGE, Winchester, corn chandler, August 24, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Guillaume, Bucklersbury.

GISHORNE, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, August 31, September 30: solicitors, Mr. H. Ingledeu, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Williamson and Hill, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

HOLMES, WILLIAM EAST, and BUTCHER, WILLIAM, Lichfield, coach builders, August 31, September 18: solicitors, Messrs. Genn and Docker, Birmingham.

LEWIS, CHARLES, Standgate-street, tin plate manufacturer, August 27, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside.

PARKES, RICHARD, late of Birmingham, but now of Edgbaston, wine merchant, August 28, September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

PITCHER, WILLIAM HENRY, 6, Guildford-street, Russell-square, August 24, Sept. 28: solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Gridley, 5, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

SMITH, THOMAS, Temple, Bristol, timber dealer, August 31, Sept. 28: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Old Jewry, London; and Mr. H. A. Salmon, Bristol.

TREWICK, JOSEPH, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, August 25, Sept. 28: solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme and Co., 64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WAIN, WILLIAM, Manchester, pocket-book maker, August 27, Sept. 17: solicitors, Mr. J. Abbott, 10, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London; and Mr. P. Goolden, Manchester.

YATES, JOHN, Redditch, Worcestershire, victualler, August 31, September 18: solicitor, Mr. J. Powell, Birmingham.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, Kelso, draper, August 21, September 14.

ANDERSON BROTHERS, Glasgow, clothiers, August 25, Sept. 15.

FAIRIE, JAMES, Glasgow, bookbinder, August 23, September 15.

HENDERSON, GEORGE, and HENDERSON, MARGARET, Edinburgh, toy merchants, August 19, September 9.

MACNAIR, ANDREW, Glasgow, commission agent, August 23, September 16.

MILLER, GEORGE, and Co., Glasgow, muslin and lace manufacturers, August 24, September 14.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.

3 percent. Consols. . . . . 87½ 87½ 87 87 87 86½  
Ditto for Account. . . . . 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½  
3 percent. Reduced. . . . . 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½  
New 3 percent. . . . . 89 89 89 89 89 88½  
Long Annuities. . . . . 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½  
Bank Stock. . . . . 197 195 — — — 195  
India Stock. . . . . — — — — — 239  
Exchequer Bills. . . . . 4 p 1 dis 2 p 2 p 2 p 2 p  
India Bonds. . . . . — — — — — par

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 16.

We had but a moderate supply of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, but the continual large arrivals from abroad keep the trade in a state of great uncertainty and depression, and business was confined to a retail demand, at a reduction of fully 2s. on English, and 2s. to 3s. per qr. on the best Foreign Wheat. Inferior sorts of the latter were nearly unsaleable, though offered on much lower terms. In Barley and Malt so little was doing that prices are almost nominal. Fine Beans and Peas were in more request, and fully as dear. The arrivals of Oats are chiefly Russian, which met a fair sale at 1s. decline since Monday last. American Flour was in better demand at a reduction of fully 2s. per barrel on last week's prices. The current prices are under.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, Red.....	44	to 59	Peas, Hog.....	35	to 37
Fine.....	48	.. 63	Maple.....	36	.. 38
White.....	43	.. 58	Boilers.....	40	.. 42
Fine.....	50	.. 68	Beans, Ticks.....	40	.. 44
Flour, per sack (Town) 50 .. 55			Pigeon.....	50	.. 53
Barley.....	34	.. 43	Harrow.....	46	.. 50
Malt, Ordinary.....	56	.. 59	Oats, Feed.....	21	.. 23
Malt, Ordinary.....	61	.. 63	Fine.....	25	.. 30
Pale.....	66	.. 70	Poland.....	22	.. 28
Rye.....	36	.. 40	Potato.....	23	.. 27

## WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 6.

	77s.	3d.		81s.	3d.
Wheat.....	45	3	Barley.....	48	6
Barley.....	31	1	Oats.....	31	5
Oats.....	57	1	Rye.....	62	7
Rye.....	54	3	Beans.....	54	0
Beans.....	46	6	Peas.....	53	9

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 16.

As the attendance of both town and country buyers was by no means numerous, the Beef trade was in a sluggish state, at, in some instances, a decline in the currencies obtained on this day se'night of 2d. per 8lbs.; the highest figure for the best Scots being 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Nearly, or quite, the whole of the prime Beasts were disposed of; but at least 300 of the inferior breeds were turned out unsold. With Sheep we are again tolerably well supplied; yet the Mutton trade was steady, though we cannot call it brisk, at prices about equal to those paid last week, the prime old Downs realizing 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The condition of the Sheep was by no means first-rate. Prime Down Lambs, which were scarce, moved off steadily, at full prices; but all other breeds were a slow inquiry at late rates. Notwithstanding the supply of Calves was somewhat extensive, the Veal trade was firm at full prices. The Pork trade was in a very depressed state. Prices, however, were mostly supported.

## Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal.....	0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3 10 .. 5 4	Pork.....	4 0 .. 4 10
Lamb.....	5s. 0d. .. 6s. 2d.		

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	1,158	12,090	569	280
Monday.....	4,077	34,090	340	250

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 16.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.		Inf. Mutton 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	
Middle do 3 6 .. 3 8		Mid. ditto 4 4 .. 4 8	
Prime large 3 10 .. 4 0		Prime ditto 4 10 .. 5 0	
Prime small 4 0 .. 4 2		Veal 3 10 .. 4 10	
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6		Small Pork 4 8 .. 4 10	
Lamb.....	4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Business in the past week was not active; notwithstanding, most articles of produce moved off steadily, and to a fair extent. In Irish Butter the transactions, although not large, were upon the whole respectable in amount, and holders for the most part firm at our quotations of this day se'night. Foreign of nearly all kinds met a ready sale at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.—Bacon.—The demand for singed sides of really prime quality was fully equal to the supply, and prices for all sorts were strongly supported. Bole and Tierce Middles, Hams, and Lard, scarcely varied in demand or value. The demand for all kinds of Cheese continues with unabated vigour. Prices may be said in the last week to have advanced full 2s. per cwt. on all descriptions. Foreign in good demand.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—There is no alteration in the general character of our market. The supply on offer is but small, yet quite equal to the present limited demand; and prices still exhibit a declining tendency, owing to the continuance of satisfactory accounts from most of the hop districts (excepting Worcester and Farnham). Duty, £180,000 to £185,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,629 bales, of which 1,808 were from Port Phillip, 727 from Van Dieman's Land, 422 from Germany, 195 from Alexandria, 180 from Bombay, 172 from Spain, and the rest from Africa, Italy, &c. The public sales have been progressing rather more satisfactorily than might have been expected; and the large quantity to be offered, nearly 30,000 bales, is being taken more freely than the adverse state of the money market would lead one to suppose.—Leeds, Aug. 13.—The demand for foreign wools during the past two or three weeks has been somewhat restricted.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Our market this week, owing to many causes, has been dull and gloomy, but prices remain unchanged, and the quotations of last week are without alteration. Perhaps both yesterday and to-day a little more confidence has been shown in some quarters, large purchases having been made for the trade. 1,000 American have been taken on speculation; and 2,270 American, 900 Surat, and 520 Pernams for export. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales.—Aug. 14.—There was no alteration in the feature of our market to-day, and the prices of yesterday were fully maintained. Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, 1,500 being for export and on speculation.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—A few parcels of Tallow of the present year's brack have come to hand from St. Petersburg. To-day our market was in a very inactive state, arising chiefly from the long continuance of warm weather, but prices were pretty generally supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 48s., and very fine small parcels 48s. 3d. For autumn delivery very little doing, at 47s. 3d. per cwt. A large quantity of Tallow may now be shortly expected in the market. Town Tallow is 49s. 3d. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 10d. per 8lbs.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the seed market were of little or no importance. Quotations remained nominally unaltered.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2½d. to 2¾d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2¾d. to 3d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 5½d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breeds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearings, 8d. to 11d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 11.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow..... 67s. to 80s. | Clover Hay..... 80s. to 100s. Straw..... 32s. .. 36s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, Aug. 13.

Hetton's, 18s. 9d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 18s. 9d.; Lambton's, 18s. 6d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; West Hartley's, 17s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 229.

## THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—150 hhds. Barbadoes, at auction, sold at a decline of 6d. per cwt.; fine yellow fetched 44s. 6d. to 46s., good 40s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. The trade bought 450 hhds. and tierces. The refined market was equally dull: Standard lumps selling at 54s. 6d. to 55s., and brown grocery 53s. to 54s. per cwt. 1,300 bags Bengal, at auction, sold at a decline of 1s. per cwt., good white Benares went at 46s. to 46s. 6d., middling to good middling 43s. to 45s. 6d., low dingy 42s. to 43s., good yellow 44s. 6d.

TEA.—The deliveries continue large; 550,000 lbs. last week. Prices are firm, but not higher.

COFFEE.—1,500 bags Ceylon, at auction, sold at former rates; middling colour 63s. to 64s. 6d., low middling 56s. 6d. to 58s., fine ordinary 53s. to 55s., fine ordinary 48s. to 49s., good ordinary 45s., peaberry 69s. to 70s. 6d. per cwt. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling as low as 36s. to 37s. per cwt.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS.

## BAYLY'S PATENT CEMENTED TOOTH

BRUSHES!!—The reputation of these being so well established, it is only necessary to state they may be obtained of G. F. Bayly, 146, Fenchurch-street, London, and of most respectable Chemists and Druggists, 1s. each; or sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 13 postage stamps. In ordering, please to state whether very hard, hard, medium, soft, or a very soft, texture of bristle is preferred.

This being the only Tooth Brush for which a patent has been obtained, the Patentee cautions Chemists, Druggists, &c., against selling any brush professing it to be secured by cement, as they are liable to an action for infringement. Every genuine brush is stamped with the royal arms, and "Bayly, Patentee."

## THE COLLAPSIBLE SHOWER BATH, the

only really portable, by the aid of Vulcanized India-rubber, only occupies, with curtains complete (out of use) a space of 11 inches diameter and 3 deep, while it holds, in use, 3 gallons of water. It is thoroughly simple, and not likely to get out of order. Price 15s.; if packed complete in a japanned case, 12 inches in diameter, 5 deep, 3s. 6d. extra. To be had of the proprietor and manufacturer, WILLIAM S. BURTON (late Rippon and Burton), whose BATH SHOW ROOM contains, besides toilet sets japanned in imitation of fancy woods, china, marbles, &c., in enormous variety, all the requisites for the season, so arranged in one room, devoted exclusively to articles of that character, that patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected, and at 30 per cent. under any other house where attention is paid to the quality. Full-size Hanging Shower Baths, very strong and japanned, with curtains and copper valve, 8s. each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete with curtains and japanned, from 60s. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 3s. 6d. The Omni-directive Bath. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

## NOVELTY in FRENCH CORNICES, at 20s.—

A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British manufacture, from 20s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary window (if inlaid with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON).

Detailed Catalogues, with engravings, (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON) Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.

39, OXFORD-STREET, CORNER OF NEWMAN-STREET.  
Established in Wells-street, 1820.

## "TIME is MONEY." SAVE THE ONE and YOU GAIN THE OTHER.

It has been indisputably proved that a saving of at least one-third of the time usually occupied is effected by the use of

## ALDERTON'S METALLIC PENS.

The recent improvements in machinery enable him to offer them at prices hitherto unprecedented, viz., at 6d., 9d., 1s., to 11s. per gross. Those which have gained the especial favour of the Government Offices, commercial community, and the public in general, are the following, all of which are selected, and bear the maker's name:—

	Per gross.
Blue-coat School pens, fine, medium, or broad points	2s. 0d.
Ladies.....	4 0
Office.....	3 6
Perpetual.....	6 0
Diamond-pointed.....	6 6
Commercial.....	10 0
Drawing, Mapping, and Engineering.....	10 0
Triple-pointed, or Three-nibbed.....	10 0
The Queen's.....	5 6
Prince Albert's.....	9 0
Patent Barreled.....	14 0

\* Sample cases, containing one dozen each, of the three last-named, with holders to correspond, 3s. 6d. each.

## E. D. LINES and CO.'S PATENT METALLIC INKS.

Permanent Black, Unchangeable Blue, Brilliant Red, and Improved Marking Ink, which flow freely from the pen, are of intense colours, unchangeable by time or climate, and warranted anti-corrosive, being the only inks chemically prepared and manufactured without acid, to suit the peculiar exigencies of metallic pens.

Sold wholesale and for exportation by W. S. ALDERTON, 7, Earl-street, New Bridge-street, and 46, High Holborn, nearly opposite Chancery-lane.

## LADIES TRAVELLING, visiting the Sea coast, or otherwise exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, will find

## ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the skin. The numerous varieties of cutaneous eruptions, sunburn, freckles, tan, and discolorations, are pleasingly eradicated by the Kalydor, and the skin rendered delicately soft and clear. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe; together with the elite of the aristocracy from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

\* Beware of spurious "Kalydors" containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and which, by their repellent action, endanger health. The only genuine has the words "Rowland's Kalydor" on the wrapper, and A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, is also engraved (by desire of the Hon. Commissioners) on the Government stamp affixed on each bottle.

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

The unprecedented success of this invention in restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair! is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of probation, and obtained the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court of the civilized world, and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d.—7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to 4 small) at 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s.

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL

## DENTIFRICE;

A White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most *recherché* ingredients of the oriental herbal, of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving sweetness and perfume to the breath. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government stamp (as on the "Kalydor") is affixed on each box.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!—Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the nobility and gentry against being misled by the attempts of some shopkeepers, who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto,"—some under the implied sanction of royalty, and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception, while they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "Rowlands'" and the wrapper of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus—

"A. ROWLAND and SON."

## R. W. BECKLEY'S British and Foreign Mourning Warehouse, No 37, Ludgate-street, St Paul's.

MOURNING DRESSES.  
MOURNING MANTLES.  
MOURNING BONNETS.  
MOURNING CAPS.  
MOURNING SILKS.  
MOURNING SHAWLS.  
MOURNING SCARFS.  
MOURNING COLLARS.  
MOURNING MUSLINS.  
MOURNING BALZARINES.  
MOURNING RIBBONS.  
MOURNING FLOWERS.  
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS.  
MOURNING CAPES.  
MOURNING TRIMMINGS.  
MOURNING CASHMERE.

Show Rooms for Mantles, Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, &c. Widows Mourning in the greatest variety.—37, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's.

## THE PENNY PULPIT, Nos. 1,298-99, by Rev.

H. Allon, The Subordination of all things to the Good of the Believer; Nos. 1,293-94, Services at the Ordination of the Rev. J. K. Stallybrass; Nos. 1,301-2, Rev. H. Melville, "The Deluge" God's Sermon against Sin; 40 by ditto, on Important Subjects, &c.; No. 1,261, Rev. John Burnet, Church Property National Property; 20 by ditto, on Popular Errors in Religion, &c.; 12, on Forming a Settled Judgment in Matters of Religion, &c., &c.; 12, on Sovereignty of God, &c., &c.; 31, by Rev. T. Dale, &c.; 22, by Rev. T. Binney, &c.; 14, by Rev. J. Parsons, 1s. 6d.; 13 Lectures on Human Happiness, &c.; 12, on Scripture Prophecy, &c.; 12, on Person, Life, and Ministry of Christ, &c.; 12, on Vindication of the Bible, &c.; 12, on Ecclesiastical Establishments, &c.; 11, on Ecclesiastical Controversy, &c. JAMES PAUL, 1, Chapter House-court, north side St. Paul's.

## ONLY the BEST COALS SOLD, under a penalty

of £200. Coals can be bought at any price. The lowest price for Stewart's, Hetton's, or Lambton's (the best coals that can be obtained), is 26s. per ton, net, guaranteed large and full weight, by CUNDELL and COCKERELL, (late Beard and Co.) C. and C. earnestly recommend their friends not to delay purchasing their winter stock of coals.—Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## STIVENS' Original Green-Ginger Wine has long

stood the test of public opinion, and is declared by the most eminent Members of the Faculty to be the best British Wine manufactured. To prevent counterfeits, the original article has on the label covering the neck of each bottle, a fac-simile of their signature.

May be had, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol; Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London; Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool; or of respectable Shopkeepers in town and country.

## FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO.,

Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

## PARALYSIS.

## MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of

No. 44, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, earnestly recommends Invalids and Gentlemen of the Medical Profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and will prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it; her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

'OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO!—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg; they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course, I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Sciatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends Paralytic Patients residing in the Country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses, as with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence. Invalids are solicited to send to him for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded post-free, on his receipt of two postage-stamps. Mr. Halse's residence is at, No. 44, Finsbury-circus, London."

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF  
THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

**GENTLEMEN**,—Although, for the present, I have been defeated in the honourable expectation of representing you in Parliament, I cannot feel the less grateful to those kind friends who so zealously supported me in my canvass and at the election under circumstances rendered painful and trying by that systematic course of misrepresentation, which perverted a struggle of principle into a personal contest.

Adopted by the Liberal party as their candidate, I have ever so considered myself, relying upon that party, and upon that party alone, for my success. The course of the polling is a proof of the correctness of that reliance; but I have been defeated by one of those combinations of antagonistic forces, which have ever been considered as constituting one of the most objectionable features in the history of English party politics.

Throughout these proceedings we have been assailed with much obloquy; but we have been equally supported by the consciousness that it was both fallacious and undesired; and I confess that I am much better pleased to be the unsuccessful candidate of my own political friends, than to owe my success to the votes of my opponents, given for an object merely ulterior, and not based upon public principle nor upon a feeling of mutual confidence.

It is not for me to speculate on the motives of our Conservative opponents in the conduct they have seen fit to pursue; but I may be permitted to doubt its prudence, and to anticipate that, at no distant time, they may see cause to adopt the same conclusion.

Allow me, Gentlemen, to conclude as I began, with the expression of my best thanks for your kindness and support, but I cannot bring myself to say farewell, for I trust the time may yet come when (taught by experience) misrepresentations and calumny will be found equally powerless to excite jealousy and provoke division, where mutual confidence and union can alone insure success.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged servant,

GRENVILLE C. LENNOX BERKELEY.

7, Wilton-crescent, London, August 10th, 1847.

## ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

PLUMPERS.	
Grantley Berkeley .. .. .	281
R. B. Hale .. .. .	1,288
Grenville Berkeley .. .. .	1,546

## SPLIT VOTES.

Grantley and Hale .. .. .	2,402
Grenville and Hale .. .. .	531
Grantley and Grenville .. .. .	33

TO THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ELECTORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

**GENTLEMEN**,—All hail! Nobly have you stood forward in the advocacy of a principle. Unbought by money, uninfluenced by intimidation, unbiassed by clap-trap, you have stood forth, and stood forth manfully. We have gotten the wedge into the great trunk of Electoral exclusiveness, and we will drive that wedge further and further, until that exclusiveness falls into pieces.

You have done much. You have taught Whiggism that it must not rest contented in moving continually in its little narrow circle, and fancying, that, because it moves much, that it does mightily. You will have taught Representatives, that, in future, they must understand what a State-Church is, and that they must feel it to be a State iniquity, for the existence of which we are paying the penalty in multitudinous oppressions, in fostered infidelity, and in the wide diffusion of an immense amount of deluding shams.

Gentlemen, you will have taught those, who thought that they were the liberal interest, that you are on interest, and that you are so interested, that they must, in future, consent to make their arrangement in accordance with your interests.

You will have taught Dissenters (oh, how some have fallen!) that they have only to respect themselves to be respected.

You have returned Raikes Currie at the head of the poll, because, though not equal to the high dignity of being an embodiment of the State-Church principle, he is not as yet entrained in the miserable conventionalities of Whiggism: an 18th century, while full of liberty in its lips, is animated by a cold centralizing power, that is gradually freezing up, in the freezing machine of State influence, all that is noble, all that remains of the good old Saxon spirit which gave origin to our free institutions.

This, Gentlemen, is, however, but the beginning of the end; we will register; we will discuss; we will decide, and at future elections, will carry our decisions.

Yours in the service of civil and religious liberty,  
July 29, 1847. JOHN EPPS.

## THE ANTI-BRIBERY LEAGUE.—A few Reformers have combined upon the following pledge:—

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves hereby to use all constitutional and legal means for the suppression of the system which makes election to the House of Commons an expense to candidates; and never to desist from our efforts until the sole qualification shall be fitness to represent the views and feelings of the constituencies."

No. 1. of THE ANTI-BRIBERY LEAGUE, explanatory of the Necessity and Objects of the Society, is in the press.

All Reformers desirous of assisting the League with information or subscriptions, or by joining it, will be so kind as to communicate with JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 11, Wellington-street North, London.

## JUBILEE OF THE SURREY MISSION.

**THE JUBILEE MEETING** of the SURREY MISSION SOCIETY will be held at TOOTING CHAPEL (Rev. J. T. Waraker's), on TUESDAY, August 24.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, will preach in the Morning at half-past Eleven o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening, at half-past Six, the Rev. James Parsons, and other Ministers, will address the Meeting.

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WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.  
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20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 12 0	2 1 5	2 15 7	4 1 1	6 5 3

## TABLE, No. II.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 18 2	2 8 5	3 3 7	4 10 3	6 13 10

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